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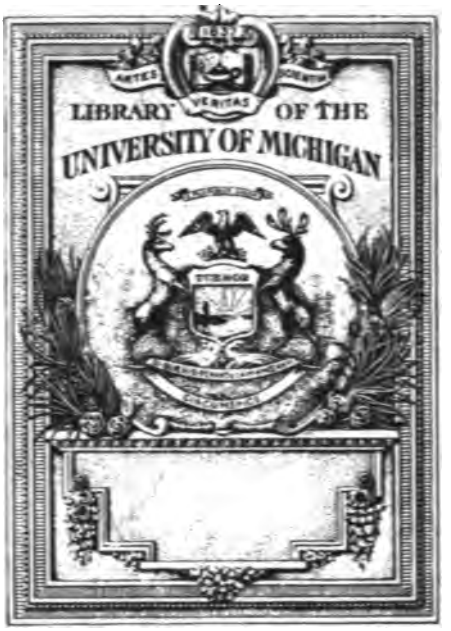

THE GIFT OF
Mich. Dairy & Food Commissioner

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911.

BY AUTHORITY

LANSING, MICHIGAN
WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO., STATE PRINTERS
1911

MICHIGAN DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENT.

GILMAN M. DAME.....Commissioner
JAMES W. HELME.....Deputy Commissioner
FERN L. SHANNON.....State Analyst
M. J. SMITH.....Chief Clerk
L. H. VAN WORMER.....Assistant Chemist
MISS IDA M. HARRIS.....Clerk
MISS GERTRUDE VALLIERE.....Clerk
MISS NAN CHILDS.....Clerk
M. A. JOHNSTON.....Clerk
JOHN B. BARRON.....Regular Inspector
GEORGE N. WHIPPLE.....Regular Inspector
JOHN MUNN.....Regular Inspector
A. C. ROWLADER.....Regular Inspector
JOHN T. ROWE.....Regular Inspector
C. H. GEELHOED.....Regular Inspector
CHARLES E. ALEY.....Regular Inspector
CHARLES H. PETROSKY.....Regular Inspector
WM. T. HULSCHER.....Special Inspector
D. J. FARRELL.....Special Inspector
ELMER TEALL.....Special Inspector
HENRY F. TUTTLE.....Special Inspector
H. F. WILSON.....Messenger and Janitor

DRUG INSPECTION.

A. R. TODD.....Drug Analyst
JOHN E. GEROW.....Drug Inspector
G. W. SLY.....Drug Inspector

APIARY INSPECTION.

GARRY E. SANDERS.....Apiary Inspector

513776

DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENT,
Lansing, Michigan.

Hon. Chase S. Osborn, Governor:

Sir:—In compliance with the provisions of section 9, Act No. 211, Public Acts of 1893, I have the honor to submit the report in detail of this Department for the year ending June 30, 1911.

Very respectfully,

GILMAN M. DAME,
Commissioner.

NEW LEGISLATION.

AN ACT to prevent the adulteration of candies and to regulate the sale thereof.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his possession with the intent to sell, exchange or deliver, any candies or confectioneries adulterated by the admixture of terra alba, barytes, talc or other earthy or mineral substances, or any poisonous colors, flavors or extracts, or other deleterious ingredients detrimental to health.

Section 2. Whoever violates any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

AN ACT regulating the sale of turpentine, and providing penalties for the violation of this act.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture, mix for sale, sell or offer for sale, for other than medicinal purposes, under the name of turpentine or under a name composed of a part or parts of the word turpentine, or spirits of turpentine, and any article which is not wholly distilled from resin, turpentine gum, or scrape from pine trees and unmixed and unadulterated with oil, benzine or other foreign substance of any kind whatsoever, unless the package containing the same shall be stenciled or marked with letters not less than one inch square and one-fourth inch apart "Adulterated Turpentine," except turpentine produced from turpentine gum extracted wholly from pine wood, which turpentine is known as "Wood Turpentine" must be stenciled or marked "Wood Turpentine" with letters not less than one inch square and one-fourth inch apart. When such wood turpentine is mixed and adulterated with oil, benzine or other foreign substance of any kind

whatsoever, the container shall be stenciled or marked "Adulterated Wood Turpentine" with letters not less than one inch square and one-fourth inch apart. When wood turpentine is mixed with turpentine distilled from resin, turpentine gum, or scrape from pine trees in any quantity whatsoever, the container shall be stenciled or marked "Wood Turpentine" with letters not less than one inch square and one-fourth inch apart. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of any compound or imitation, providing the container shall be plainly marked and the purchaser notified as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. The Dairy and Food Commissioner of Michigan shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and the penal statutes relating thereto, and such commissioner, his assistants, experts, chemists and agents shall have access and ingress to the places of business, stores and buildings used for the sale of turpentine, and may open any package, can or jar or other receptacle containing any turpentine that may be manufactured, sold or offered for sale in violation of this statute. The inspectors, assistants or chemists appointed by such commissioner shall perform like duties and have like authority under this chapter and the penal statutes relating thereto as is provided by law in other cases. Such commissioner shall publish bulletins from time to time giving the results of the inspections and analyses with such information as he deems suitable.

Sec. 3. Whoever violates any provision of law relating to the labeling, marking or stenciling of turpentine or wood turpentine by manufacturers or distributors thereof, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one hundred days or both.

CARE OF MILK IN HOT WEATHER.

JAMES W. HELME.

The abnormal hot weather in the summer of 1911 has already caused the loss of thousands of dollars to the city milk producer and condensery patrons on account of sour milk. In addition the housewife has suffered the loss of milk and the anxiety of Infantile diseases from the same source. The milk distributor is likewise a sufferer from the same causes. It is the purpose of this article to point out how these losses might be avoided. The responsibility does not lie with any one class, ignorance and neglect of all combined make these losses possible.

THE CAUSE OF MILK SOURING.

Let us first get down to fundamental principles as to the causes of sour milk. Sour milk is caused, to be plain, by dirt and warmth.

In the University of Michigan can be found a sample of milk ten years old which is still sweet. How was this brought about? The milk was absolutely clean. First, the cow's udder and teats were washed clean with a disinfecting solution. Next, the milk pail and milker's hands were likewise treated, also his clothing. The milk was placed in a sterilized glass jar and hermetically sealed and so will keep an indefinite period. How can we explain this? It has been found that sour milk is caused by certain bacteria which are on the cow's hair, on the teats and udder and on the milker's hands and clothes, in the dust in the air, in fact they cling to all substances. When they fall into the milk they begin to breed and develop lactic acid which sours the milk. The more dirt that gets in the milk the more bacteria gets in. The more bacteria gets in the quicker the milk will sour. It is necessary, however, for milk to be warm. The warmer the milk the quicker the bacteria multiply and the quicker the milk will sour. Kept under 45 degrees milk will not sour as the lactic acid bacteria will not breed. The chemist has found out these facts, how shall we put them to practical use in the dairy?

"CERTIFIED" MILK.

A few years ago H. B. Gurler, an Illinois dairyman, invented the so-called "Certified Milk," which is now sold to Chicago hospitals at 12 to 15 cents per quart. It was sent to the Paris Exposition a few years ago and arrived there sweet. All Mr. Gurler did to get certified milk was to put the above facts to a practical application. The cow's udders and sides were sponged with water to prevent dust and hair from dropping in the milk. The milkers washed their hands thoroughly and wore Duck suits when milking. The milk pails were covered with two lay-

ers of strainer cloth with sterilized cotton between and the milk was milked through this.

By these methods very little dirt and consequently very little bacteria got into the pail and as a result the milk kept sweet for many days. Every farmer can add many hours to the "keeping" time of his milk by using one or more of the above suggestions. It will pay to do this. It will save human lives as well as dollars and cents. We give a few suggestions below to Producer, Distributor and Consumers. A co-operation of all will save lives and money to all classes.

SUGGESTIONS TO MILK PRODUCERS.

Barn and Cow Stables.

Clean barns are the first requisites to the production of clean milk which means non-souring milk.

Stables should be cleaned daily. All cobwebs should be swept down. Whitewash barns frequently. This is a small job with a good spray pump. A pint of crude carbolic acid placed in the whitewash will destroy all disease germs. Don't feed hay or other forage which will raise a dust before or during milking.

Milkers.

Milkers should wash their hands thoroughly before milking and don a clean pair of overalls which should be kept for milking purposes only. With a damp sponge wipe off the udder and flanks of the cow before milking. Experiments have shown that this one simple precaution eliminates 60 per cent of the bacteria in milk. It plasters the dust and hair on the cow for the time being and thus prevents it falling in the pail. Use covered milk pail. You can tie a strainer cloth over it and milk through the cloth or better still get a so-called "Gurler" milk pail. We believe the sponging precaution alone as above mentioned will almost entirely eliminate the loss by sour milk. Flies should be eliminated at milking time as far as possible. This can be done by darkening the stable during milking or by spraying the cow with some of the many fly repellants. If the milker wishes comfort while milking let him take a common hand sprayer and fill it with common kerosene oil. A teaspoon full either of carbolic acid or oil of tar added will make it more effective but it is not absolutely necessary. Spray each cow just before milking night and morning. It will kill all flies it hits and act as a repellant for several hours thus giving peace to the cow and milker during milking time.

Precaution After Milking.

The most important point is to cool the milk at once and to as low a temperature as possible. The best way to do this is to buy an aerator (cost about $3.50). Fill aerator with cold water from the well and if ice can be obtained a chunk of ice in the water will be of great benefit. After cooling by the aerator if night's milk, place in clean cans and submerge in cold water to neck of can. If morning's milk wrap wet blanket or milk jacket around the can. The evaporation of

water from the blanket or jacket produces cold. Wet the blanket frequently to keep up the evaporation. If one-half the instructions above given are followed we will guarantee milk to keep sweet 24 hours provided the dairyman uses

Clean Milk Dishes.

Milk dishes must first be rinsed in cold water to wash off the milk. If hot water is used first the milk will be scalded to the dish and almost impossible to remove. After rinsing with cold water then wash with warm water in which sal soda, soap, lime water or other cleansing agent has been added. Finally rinse with boiling hot water and set in sun to dry. Sunshine and hot water destroy all germs. Treat all strainer cloths the same way. In a majority of cases sour milk comes from unclean milk pails and strainer cloths. The best and cleanest milk is that sold in bottles and bottled at the dairy, the bottles very thoroughly washed at the dairy. In a few years laws will be passed requiring all milk to be sold in that manner.

SUGGESTIONS TO MILK DISTRIBUTORS.

Keep all cans of milk blanketed with wet blankets as much of the time as possible. Never let cans of milk stand in the sun awaiting transportation. The bright tin draws the rays of the sun. Keep milk as cool as possible until delivery. Keep all cans, coolers and other utensils scrupulously clean.

SUGGESTIONS TO MILK CONSUMERS.

If the dairyman and the dealer have both done their full duty there is left at your door each day a bottle of clean, cold, unadulterated milk. But unless the milk is properly handled in the home, it soon becomes unfit for food and positively dangerous to use, especially for babies.

There are several ways in which good milk may be made bad; by putting it in unclean vessels, exposing it to air and flies, and by failing to keep it cool until used.

It is well known that milk absorbs impurities. This means that when left uncovered or placed in unclean vessels it will collect disease-producing germs from the air and from the filth of the unclean vessel.

Bacteria multiply with great rapidity in warm milk, that is, when the temperature is above 50 degrees F. At lower temperatures the bacteria remain dormant or increase very slowly. So, we see, that to keep milk good and safe for using, cleanliness and cold are imperative. Milk which is kept in an open can or without ice is dangerous stuff and should be avoided.

Milk should always be delivered to you in bottles, and in warm weather these bottles should be promptly taken in and placed on ice. Never leave milk outside until it gets warm.

Milk should be left in the bottle in which it has been delivered, until used. Do not pour it into a bowl or pitcher which cannot be covered. Remember that exposure to the air invites contamination from flies and germ-laden dust.

Keep the ice box clean and sweet. Rinse it frequently with hot water

containing soda. When the milk bottles have been emptied wash them thoroughly and set out-of-doors, upside down to dry.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE BABY'S MILK.

Do not keep milk in hot weather more than twenty-four hours even though it seems sweet; certainly never give old milk to babies.

There is still another way in which the baby's milk is frequently contaminated and that is by the use of unclean nursing bottles. More babies get "Summer Complaint," "Wind Colic," and "Sore Mouth" from the lack of proper care of nursing bottles than from any other cause. A little milk in the corners of the bottle or in the nipple will set up a ferment which is poison to the delicate lining of a baby's mouth, throat and stomach.

POINTERS ABOUT THE BABY'S BOTTLE.

First—Get the right kind of a bottle—one without a tube, one easily washed. The best kind is one with large opening at top, the removable cap and nipple forming the top of the bottle.

Second—Keep the bottle and nipple very clean. After each feeding remove the nipple and boil both bottle and nipple for ten minutes. Before using again rinse the bottle and nipple in boiled water—about a quart of water in which a teaspoonful of baking soda has been dissolved or keep them in a pan of water containing a little soda when not in use.

LIST OF DAIRY MEETINGS FROM JULY 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1911.

Wooster, Newaygo county, July 14th.
Belle Oak, Ingham county, July 16th.
Spruce, Alcona county, July 26th.
Long Rapids, Alpena county, July 26th.
Hillman, Montmorency county, July 29th.
Ovid, Clinton county, July 29th.
Fenton, Genesee county, July 30th.
Corunna, Shiawassee county, August 17th.
Bruce, Tuscola county, August 25th.
Baraga, Baraga county, August 26th.
Salem, Washtenaw county, September 5th.
Keswick, Leelanau county, September 5th.

GENERAL FOOD AND DAIRY INSPECTIONS.

During the twelve months ending June thirtieth, 1911, the department inspectors visited 9,771 dealers in food products within the state including grocery stocks, ice cream manufacturers and dealers, as well as

bakeries, meat markets, restaurants, etc. They also inspected and reported on 581 creameries, 119 cheese factories, including skimming stations and milk depots, 483 farm dairies and made 547 city milk supply inspections.

DRUG INSPECTIONS.

Active enforcement of Act No. 146, Public Acts of 1909 (the State Drug Law) was commenced on July 1, 1910, or at the beginning of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. During the period mentioned, the inspectors visited 1,506 drug dealers and inspected the stock of drugs kept by each. 631 samples of various drug products were secured and sent to the laboratory for analysis, 274 of which were found to comply with statutory requirements while 357 were condemned.

APIARY INSPECTION.

Lansing, Mich., June 30, 1911.

To the Hon. G. M. Dame, Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State of Michigan:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit to you herewith, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 66, of the Public Acts of 1901, as amended, the accompanying report for the period commencing May 16, 1911, the date of my appointment for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1911.

My duties during the above mentioned period have required me to make visits to the counties of Allegan, Barry, Calhoun, Clinton, Genesee, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Ionia, Ingham, Lapeer, Livingston, Montcalm, Oakland, Shiawassee and St. Clair.

During my visit to Allegan county six apiaries were inspected containing 268 colonies of bees. Three of the apiaries were found to be infected with foul brood and the number of diseased colonies were 12.

In Barry county 151 colonies were inspected in 8 apiaries. Foul brood was found in three of the apiaries and in 17 colonies.

In Calhoun county 9 apiaries were inspected in which there were 61 colonies. Three apiaries were found to be infected with foul brood and in 9 colonies.

In Clinton county 54 colonies in 4 apiaries were examined. The same disease was found in 2 of the apiaries and in 4 colonies.

In Genesee county 28 colonies were inspected in one apiary. These were found to be healthy.

In Gratiot county 394 colonies were inspected in 15 apiaries. Forty-four colonies were found to be diseased in 8 apiaries.

In Hillsdale county 477 colonies were examined in 34 apiaries. Foul brood was found in 20 of the apiaries and 93 colonies.

In Ionia county 138 colonies were inspected in 2 apiaries. One colony only was found infected with the disease already mentioned.

In Ingham county 277 colonies were examined in 16 apiaries. Three colonies in two of the apiaries were found to be affected with same disease.

Ninety-eight colonies were inspected in Lapeer county in two apiaries. Three colonies were found to be affected with foul brood in one of the apiaries.

In Livingston county 60 colonies were inspected in 3 apiaries. Two colonies were found to be affected with the same disease in one apiary.

In Montcalm county 319 colonies were inspected in 30 apiaries. Seventy-six colonies in 19 apiaries were found infected with same disease.

In Oakland county 347 colonies were examined in 25 apiaries. The same disease was found in 13 of the apiaries and in 70 colonies.

In Shiawassee county 855 colonies in 58 apiaries were inspected. One hundred and forty colonies in 27 of the apiaries were found to be infected with the disease already mentioned.

Twenty-two colonies in two apiaries were examined in St. Clair county. All were found to be healthy. These two apiaries had been treated for foul brood the previous year and the disease had been eradicated.

Total number of counties visited, 15.

Total number of apiaries inspected, 212.

Total number of colonies inspected, 3,549.

Total number of apiaries in which disease was found to exist, 103.

Total number of diseased colonies, 479.

In all cases instructions were given as to the course to be pursued for the successful treatment of the disease. As a rule owners of diseased bees were willing to assist in the eradication of the disease, so it was not necessary to compel the destruction of a great number of colonies.

I was compelled to visit a number of apiaries a second time on account of the absence of the owners and their families at the time of my first inspection, and also for the further reason that in some few instances my instructions, given at the time of my first visit, were not followed. No colonies were destroyed without the consent of the owner, except at the time of my second visit and after the owner had had ample opportunity to treat his bees as directed.

The cures for foul brood are many, but I have used and recommended what is known as the "McEvoy Treatment" as being the most effective and the one easily understood and followed by the man who keeps only a few colonies as a side issue, except that I burn all combs and frames in a pit previously dug for that purpose near the diseased apiary. A fire is started in the pit and the diseased comb and frames are placed thereon and burned, after which the fresh earth from the pit is returned to cover all from sight.

I have also recommended treating in the middle of the day when the workers are in the field instead of waiting until evening and have advised

one and all to disinfect hives by burning them out with a gasoline torch or by washing inside of hive with kerosene oil and then igniting.

GARRY E. SANDERS,
State Apiary Inspector.

INSPECTIONS.—HOW REPORTED.

Inspections of creameries, cheese factories, farm dairies and city milk supply are reported in the bulletins issued by the Department. By way of explanation the following pages are reprinted from a monthly bulletin. These bulletins, containing reports of inspections as shown on the pages reprinted, will be mailed to parties applying for same.

INSPECTION OF

Name.	Location.	Owner or manager.	Yearly milk receipts, pounds.	Make butter, pounds.	Sanitary surroundings.
Allegan County, July:					
Allegan Cry. and Cold Storage Co	Allegan	C. Kimmer			Good
Kellogg Creamery Co	Kellogg	C. M. Hamlin		98,000	Poor
North Dorr Skimming Station	North Dorr	F. Jankoski			Fair
Pearle Creamery Co	Pearle	C. W. Holton		86,000	Good
Wayland Creamery Co	Wayland	A. Clark			Good
Antrim County, July:					
Mancelona Creamery Co	Mancelona	J. W. Verdier			Good
Bay County, July:					
Bay City Creamery	Bay City	T. E. Webster		350,000	Good
Chippewa County, July:					
Rosedale Creamery Co	Rosedale	John Parker			Good
Rudyard Creamery	Rudyard	N. DeKruters			Fair
Clinton County, July:					
The Ekenberg Co	Elsie	F. V. Bennett			Good
Eaton County, July:					
Vermontville Creamery	Vermontville	J. G. Knowles		190,000	Good
Genesee County, July:					
L. Freeman Co	Fenton	S. Hagedorn		300,000	Good
Standard Butter Co	Flushing	H. A. Ammerman		160,000	Good
Grand Blanc Co	Grand Blanc	L. W. Campbell		36,000	Good
Swarts Creek Butter Co	Swarts Creek	H. A. Ammerman			Good
Gratiot County, July:					
Central Michigan Produce Co	Alma	L. D. Siegler		1,000,000	Good
Ithaca Creamery Co	Ithaca	Doran & McCredie		300,000	Good
Huron County, July:					
Lakeside creamery	Grindstone City	F. Kinch		150,000	Fair
Harbor Beach Creamery	Harbor Beach	R. Elliot		300,000	Good
Ruth Co-operative Creamery Co	Ruth	G. Selts		222,000	Good
Page Condensed Milk Plant	Ubly				Good
Ionia County, July:					
Orleans Creamery Association	Orleans	Chris Lieburn			Good
Pewamo Creamery	Pewamo	Pennington & Sons			Good
Portland Creamery	Portland	A. S. Nunneley		186,000	Good
Saranac Creamery	Saranac	C. Romander		125,000	Good
Isabella County, July:					
Michigan Condensed Milk Co	Mt. Pleasant	L. H. Thompson			Good
Kent County, July:					
Boyland Creamery Co	Grand Rapids	J. F. Boyland			Fair
Burns Creamery Co	Grand Rapids	M. L. Pray			Poor
Grand Rapids Creamery Co	Grand Rapids	Soet and VanMilligan			Fair
Rudell Creamery Co	Grand Rapids	Mrs. Rudell			Good
Sanitary Milk Co	Grand Rapids	Glen Thompson			Good
Missaukee County, July:					
Lucas Farmers Creamery Co	Lucas	J. L. Kieldren			Good

CREAMERIES.

Condition of apparatus.											Quality of milk.	Score of butter.
Sample bottles.	Pumps.	Heater.	Separator.	Pasteuriser.	Vats.	Skim milk tank.	Piping.	Churn.	Engine.	Boiler.		
.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	Clean..	Clean..	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	Good...	Good...	93
Clean...	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	.....	Clean..	Clean..	Clean..	Clean..	Fair...	Fair...	Fair...	90
Clean...	Clean..	.....	Good...	.....	.....	Clean..	Clean..	.....	.....	Good...	Good...	.....
Good....	Fair...	.....	.....	.....	Good...	Dirty..	Good...	Good...	Good...	Fair...	.....	88
Clean...	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	Good...	Clean..	Fair...	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	Good...	Fair...	88
Good....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clean..	.....	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	Good...	.....	91½
Good....	Dirty..	.....	.....	.....	Good...	.....	Fair...	Fair...	Fair...	Fair...	.....	90
.....	Clean..	.....	.....	.....	Clean..	.....	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....
Clean...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clean..	Good...	Good...	Good...	92
Good....	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	95
Good...	.....	.....	Fair...	.....	Good...	Good...	Fair...	.....	Fair...	.....	Fair...	91½
Good....	Good...	.....	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Fair...	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	90
Good....	Good...	.....	.....	.....	Fine...	.....	Fine...	Fine...	Good...	Good...	.....	90
Good....	.....	.....	Fair...	.....	Good...	.....	Fair...	Good...	Fair...	Fair...	Good...	92
Good....	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	Fine...	Good...	Fine...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Fair...	89
Good....	Good...	.....	.....	Good...	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	90
Good....	Good...	.....	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	Clean..	Good...	Good...	Fair...	Good...	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good...	.....	Good...	Leaky..	Fair...	Fair...	.....	90
.....	Good...	.....	.....	.....	Good...	.....	Good...	Fine...	Good...	Good...	.....	.....
Good...	Good...	.....	.....	.....	Good...	Dirty..	Good...	Good...	Good...	Good...	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clean...	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	Fair...	Clean..	Clean..	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	New...	Good...	93½
Good....	.....	.....	.....	Good...	Clean..	.....	Dirty..	Clean..	Good...	Good...	.....	89
Clean...	Clean..	.....	.....	Clean..	Clean..	.....	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	Good...	.....	91
Clean...	.....	.....	.....	Good...	Clean..	.....	Fair...	Clean..	Good...	Good..	.....	91½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Fair...	.....	.....	.....	Clean..	.....	Fair...	Clean..	Good...	Good...	.....	90
Clean...	Dirty..	.....	.....	.....	Fair...	Dirty..	Dirty..	Clean..	Good...	Fair...	.....	89
Clean...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clean..	.....	.....	Clean..	Good...	Good...	.....	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	Good...	Clean..	.....	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	Good...	.....	90
.....	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	Good...	Clean..	Clean..	Clean..	Clean..	.....	.....	Good...	89
Good....	Clean..	.....	.....	Good...	Clean..	Clean..	Clean..	Clean..	Good...	Good...	.....	90

INSPECTION OF

Name.	Location.	Owner or manager.	Yearly milk receipts, pounds.	Make cheese.	Style.
Allegan County, July:					
Springdale Cheese Factory	Hopkins	M. W. Hicks	1,588,387	138,361	Soft Michigan
Clinton County, July:					
Maple Rapids Cheese Factory	Maple Rapids	E. Reist	666,465	66,644	Michigan Cheddar
Gratiot County, July:					
Cremo Cheese Co	Ashley	Glen Aldrich			Michigan Cheddar
Ekenberg Co	Bannister	F. Bennet			Michigan
Ola Cheese Factory	Ola	A. G. Wolf			Michigan Cheddar
Huron County, July:					
Elkton Cheese and Butter Co	Elkton	S. B. Rice			Michigan
Fred M. Warner Cheese Co	Kilmanagh	Fred M. Warner			Michigan
Fred M. Warner Cheese Co	Owendale	Fred M. Warner			Michigan
Fred M. Warner Cheese Co	Pinnebog	Fred M. Warner			Michigan
Lenawee County, July:					
Geneva Cheese Factory	Rollin	Central Supply Co			
Hudson Center Factory	Hudson	F. J. Dillon			Soft Michigan
Posey Lake Factory	Hudson	H. Carmichel	600,000		Soft Michigan
Rollin Cheese Factory	Rollin	H. Carmichel			Soft Michigan
Warsaw Factory	Warsaw	B. L. Peebles	363,000	36,000	Soft Mchigan
Monroe County, July:					
Grape Cheese Factory	Grape	D. A. Jenkins	1,130,988	103,956	Soft Michigan
Lulu Cheese Facsory	Lulu	Frank Todd	800,000	80,000	Soft Michigan
Sanilac County, July:					
Donington Cheese Factory	Donington	W. Muir		70,000	Cheddar & Michigan
Tuscola County, July:					
Cheese and Butt-r Factory	Deford	W. M. Neeper			Michigan Cheddar
Fred M. Warner Cheese Co	Gagetown	Fred M. Warner			Michigan
Bay County, August:					
John Nuffer Cheese Factory	Auburn	J. M. Nuffer			Soft Michigan
Geo. A. Nuffer Brick Cheese Fac'y	W. Bay City	A. G. Nuffer			Brick Cheese
Reynolds Cheese Factory	Bay City	L. Reynolds			Soft Michigan
Garfield Cheese Factory	Pinconning	W. H. Reed			Soft Michigan
County Line Cheese Factory	Standish	H. M. Schmidt			Soft Michigan
Gladwin County, August:					
Wagerville Dairy Co	Gladwin	W. Schlichter			Cheddar
Gratiot County, August:					
St. Louis Cheese Co	St. Louis	T. Trumpour			Mich. and Soft Mich.
Hillsdale County, August:					
So. Pittsford Cheese Factory	Hudson	F. Dillon	800,000	80,000	Soft Michigan
Montgomery Cheese Factory	Montgomery				Soft Michigan
Shadyside Factory	Osseo	C. M. Warner	600,000		Soft Michigan
Prattville Cheese Factory	Prattville	B. L. Peebles	1,000,000		
Treat Cheese Factory	Prattville	B. L. Peebles			Soft Michigan
Somerset Factory	Somerset	Central Supply Co	500,000		Soft Michigan
Waldron Cheese Co	Waldron	Waldron Cheese Co			Soft Michigan

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Cheesemaker.	Sanitary surroundings.	Equipment.						Quality of milk.	Starter.
		Vats.	Presses.	Curd mill.	Whey tank.	Rennet test.	Boiler.		
M. W. Hicks	Good	3, good	2				6 H. P.	Good	
Ewing Reist	Good	2, clean	2		Fair	None	12 H. P.	Good	Artificial.
Glen Aldrich	Good	3, clean	2		Good		H. P.	Good	
John Gardham	Good	1, clean	1		Fair	None	8 H. P.	Good	Natural.
A. G. Wolf	Good	2, clean	2		Fair		10 H. P.	Fair	Natural.
Frank Etsler	Fair	2, clean	1		Good		12 H. P.	Fair	Artificial.
Wm. Greer	Good	3, clean	2		Fair		8 H. P.	Fair	Artificial.
G. Oldenburg	Good	3, clean	2		Fair	None	6 H. P.	Good	Artificial.
Geo. Pickleman	Good	2, clean	2		Fair		8 H. P.	Good	
Chas. Davis	Good	1, clean	1	None	Good	None	6 H. P.	Good	Natural.
Chas. Belcher	Fair	1, clean	1	None	Good	None	6 H. P.	Good	
Jos. Hill	Fair	1, clean	1	None			6 H. P.		Natural.
Albert Dewey	Good	2	1	None	Clean	None	10 H. P.	Good	Natural.
B. L. Peebles	Good	2	1	None	Good	None	6 H. P.	Good	
D. A. Jenkins	Good	2, clean			Good		6 H. P.	Good	Natural.
David Baker	Poor	2, clean	1	None	Poor	None	10 H. P.	Fair	
Wm. Muir	Good	2, clean	2		Bad		16 H. P.	Fair	
W. M. Neeper	Good	1, clean	1		Good		15 H. P.	Fair	Artificial.
Wm. Allen	Good	2, clean	2		Fair		8 H. P.	Fair	
J. M. Nuffer	Fair	1, clean	1	None	Fair		16 H. P.	Good	Natural.
Geo. A. Nuffer	Good	1, clean			Fair		8 H. P.	Good	
W. S. LeRoy	Fair	1, clean	1	None	Fair		8 H. P.	Good	
G. V. DeLong	Fair	2, clean	2	None	Good	None	10 H. P.	Good	
E. G. Parry	Good	2, clean	2		Good		10 H. P.	Good	Natural.
H. A. Rats	Good	3, clean	2		Good		40 H. P.	Good	Artificial
Thos. Trumpour	Good	1, clean	1		Good	None	8 H. P.		
Claude Pinkham	Fair	2, clean	1			None	6 H. P.	Good	
L. G. Sigafoose	Good	2, clean	1				12 H. P.	Good	
M. Kline	Good	1, clean	1	None	Clean	None	6 H. P.	Good	
Will Peebles	Poor	2, clean	2	None	Fair	None	6 H. P.	Good	
Frank Brightville	Good	2, clean	1	None		None	6 H. P.	Good	
O. Boley	Good	1, clean	1		New	None	4 H. P.	Good	
Myron Capron	Fair	3, clean		None		None	20 H. P.	Good	

Name.	Postoffice.	Patron of.	Total number of cows.	Number cows giving milk.	Daily production of milk in pounds.	Breed.
Muskegon County, October:						
Victor Anderson	Muskegon, R. No. 1	Superior Dairy	4	4	51	Mixed Jerseys.
John Baars	Muskegon, R. No. 3	Lu Fenner Bros	8	3	34	Mixed.
Alfred Bengston	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Superior Dairy	5	5	42	Mixed.
C. Berg	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Superior Dairy	5	2	68	Mixed.
F. Berg	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy	7	7	102	Mixed.
G. Bouwsma	Muskegon, R. No. 4	Superior Dairy	3	.....	21	Mixed.
Nels Brandstrom	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy Co.	15	12	.....	Mixed.
Peter Dahl	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy	5	5	93	Mixed.
Peter Damm	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy	4	.....	21	Mixed.
C. Dolk	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Superior Dairy	4	4	42	Mixed.
Chas. Ecklund	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy	.....	.....	.....	Mixed.
Chas. Ericson	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Superior Dairy	6	6	119	Mixed.
John Fenner	Muskegon, R. No. 8	Fenner	6	6	128	Mixed.
John Fenner	Muskegon, R. No. 3	.....	20	12	153	Mixed.
Fred Fenner	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy	.....	.....	.....	Mixed.
D. J. Gates	Muskegon, R. No. 8	Fenner	6	5	102	Mixed.
F. J. Gates	Muskegon, R. No. 8	Chas. Fenner	5	5	76	Mixed.
A. Gilbert	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy	10	7	102	Mixed.
C. E. Gilbert	Muskegon, R. No. 6	.....	3	3	60	Mixed.
C. L. Gunn	Muskegon	Agaard	17	13	170	Mixed Jerseys.
Chas. Jiles	Muskegon, R. No. 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Holstein.
Frank Johnson	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Superior Dairy	6	5	43	Mixed.
C. J. Johnson	Muskegon, R. No. 2	.....	5	5	.....	Mixed.
J. Leaf	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy	.....	.....	.....	Mixed Holstein.
Gust Lund	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy	5	5	68	Mixed.
Mrs. Mock	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy	3	3	34	Mixed.
Nels Newlander	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy	6	5	68	Mixed.
Nels Nielson	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Creek Dairy	5	3	25	Mixed.
Mrs. N. Norman	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Superior Dairy	5	4	60	Mixed.
Alfred Olson	Muskegon, R. No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peter Olson	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Superior Dairy	8	5	85	Mixed.
Chas. Oyler	Muskegon, R. No. 3	Lu Fenner	5	5	68	Mixed Durham.
Mrs. J. Peterson	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Cedar Springs Dairy	9	9	85	Mixed.
Oscar Westling	Muskegon, R. No. 2	Superior Dairy	8	6	51	Mixed.
John Dalson	Twin Lake, R. No. 1	Cedar Creek Dairy	12	10	94	Mixed.
Axel Johnson	Twin Lake, R. No. 1	Superior Dairy	5	5	51	Mixed.
J. P. Nordstorm	Twin Lake, R. No. 1	Superior Dairy	8	7	60	.....
John Westling	Twin Lake, R. No. 1	Superior Dairy	8	5	43	.....
Allegan County, November:						
G. Ensing	Holland, R. No. 8	Graafschap Creamery	.....	.....	.....	Durham & Jersey.
Albert Hoesink	Holland, R. No. 8	Graafschap Creamery	.....	.....	.....	Durham & Holstein.
J. H. Jacobs	Holland, R. No. 8	Graafschap Creamery	7	5	.....	Durham & Holstein.
H. Kleiman	Holland, R. No. 12	Graafschap Creamery	10	6	.....	Durham & Holstein.
H. A. Vanderbie	Holland, R. No. 8	Graafschap Creamery	7	4	.....	Durham.
V. Vanoss	Holland, R. No. 8	Graafschap Creamery	3	2	.....	Durham.
Zoerman Bros	Holland, R. No. 8	Graafschap Creamery	8	6	.....	Durham & Holstein.
Allegan County, December:						
Mrs. A. Gensink	Holland, R. No. 3	Graafschap Creamery	5	3	.....	Mixed grades.
J. H. Jacobs	Holland, R. No. 3	Graafschap Creamery	8	4	.....	Mixed grades.
Peter Jongekryg	Holland, R. No. 3	Graafschap Creamery	4	2	15	Durham.
Ed. Reimink	Holland, R. No. 3	Graafschap Creamery	6	5	150	Jersey & Hereford.
G. J. Schurman	Holland, R. No. 3	Holland Crystal Cry	5	4	60	Durham & Jersey.
R. Tymer	Holland, R. No. 3	Graafschap Creamery	4	2	.....	Mixed grades.
A. VanZanten	Holland, R. No. 3	.....	10	8	.....	Mixed grades.

DAIRIES.

Ration.	Stable.			Cows kept clean.	Water.
	Clean and sanitary.	Ventilation.	Light.		
Pasture, fodder, soft corn	No	None	No	Yes	Dug.
Hay, silage, cotton seed meal	Fair	Open to alley	No	Yes	Driven.
Hay, stalks, corn and bran	Yes	None	Yes		Driven.
Pasture, soft corn, bran	Yes	Tilting windows	Yes	Yes	Well.
Pasture, silage	Fair	None	No	Yes	Tubular.
Hay, bran, gluten	No	None	No	Yes	Driven.
Pasture, bran, cotton seed meal	Fair	None	Fair	Yes	Tubular.
Pasture, corn, bran, sucrene	Fair	None	No	Yes	Driven.
Pasture, corn fodder	Fair	Open to roof	No	Yes	Driven.
Pasture, bran, corn	No	None	No	Yes	Tubular.
Pasture	No	None	No	Yes	Open well.
Pasture, silage, hay, corn, bran	Yes	Open to alley	Fair	Yes	Well.
Hay, corn fodder, bran, rye meal, corn	No	Open to alley	No	Yes	Tubular.
Hay, silage, gluten	Clean	None	Yes	Yes	Driven.
Pasture, silo	Fair	Open to alley	No	Yes	Tubular.
Hay, corn fodder, corn, oats, cotton seed meal	Yes	Open to alley	Yes	Yes	Driven.
Hay, corn fodder, bran, ground rye	Clean	Open to alley	No	Yes	Driven.
Hay, silage, bran, corn meal	Fair	Open to alley	Fair	Yes	Tubular.
Hay, silage, bran, cotton seed meal	Fair	None	No	Yes	Tubular.
Hay, corn fodder, bran, sucrene	Clean	Open to alley	Fair	Yes	City.
	No	Open basement	No	Yes	Tubular.
Pasture, bran	Fair	None	Fair	Yes	Tubular.
Pasture	Fair	Open to alley	No	Yes	Tubular.
Pasture	Clean	Open to alley	Yes	Yes	Tubular.
Pasture, silo, soft corn	Yes	Open	Fair	Yes	Open well.
Pasture	Fair	None	No	Yes	Tubular.
Pasture	Fair	Open to alley	Fair		Tubular.
Hay, Hammond Dairy Feed	Fair	None	Fair		Tubular.
Hay, corn, bran	Fair	None	No	Yes	Driven.
Pasture	Fair	None	No	Yes	Well.
Pasture, corn, bran, gluten	Fair	None	Fair	Yes	Driven.
Hay, corn fodder, corn meal, bran	Clean	None	No	Yes	Tubular.
Hay, corn fodder, corn, gluten	Fair	None	No	Yes	Tubular.
Pasture, bran, crushed corn	Fair	None	Fair	Yes	Tubular.
Pasture, silo, bran	Clean	None	No	Yes	Well.
Pasture, sweet corn, corn meal, silage	Fair	None	Fair		Tubular.
Pasture, corn fodder, soft corn	Fair	Open to main floor	No		Dug.
Pasture, hay, bran, corn, oats	Fair	Open to main floor	No	Yes	Driven.
Cornstalks	No	None	No	Fair	Driven.
Hay, corn fodder, beet pulp	Dirty	None		Fair	Tubular.
Hay, corn fodder, corn, oats	Dirty	None	Fair	No	Tubular.
Hay, cornstalks, corn meal, bran	Dirty	Doors	No	Fair	Driven.
Straw, corn fodder, beet pulp, middlings	Dirty	Doors	No	No	Tubular.
Hay, corn fodder, bran, oil meal	Dirty	Doors	No	Fair	Tubular.
Corn fodder, hay, ensilage, corn, oats	Fair	Doors and windows	Fair	Yes	Tubular.
Corn fodder, oil meal, corn meal	Dirty	Doors	Poor	No	Tubular.
Corn fodder, corn, straw	Dirty	Doors	Poor	No	Tubular.
Corn fodder, clover hay, cottonseed, bran	Dirty	Doors	Poor	No	Tubular.
Silage, corn fodder, pulp, gluten feed, etc	Dirty	Hay chute	Fair	Yes	Tubular.
Corn fodder, beet pulp, bran, linseed, etc	Dirty	Doors and windows	Fair	No	Tubular.
Mixed hay, corn fodder, corn and oats	Dirty	Doors	Fair	No	Open well.
Corn fodder, clover hay, silage, bran, gluten feed	Dirty	Doors	Yes	Fair	Tubular.

INSPECTION OF DAIRY SCORES.

Name.	Health of herd and its protection.	Cleanliness.	Construction and care of utensils.	Health of attendants and manner of milking.	Handling of milk.	Total.	Sanitary conditions.	Quality of milk. Per cent butter fat.	Lactometer.	Total solids.	Solids not fat.
Adrian, July:											
F. A. [illegible]	75	67	83	90	82	[illegible]	Poor				
Allegan, July:											
Wm. Hale	80	79	92	93		394	Medium			12.30	8.50
A. W. Weaver	85	93	91	94	86	444	Medium	3.5	30		
[illegible]	85	83	83	93		345	Medium				
Williams & Wheeler	91	89	92	93	85	452	Good				
Alma, July:											
E. J. Ross	90	95	90	97	94	458	Good	3.2	29	11.80	7.89
Bay City, July:											
Wm. Trimble	96	94	90	95	92	467	Good				
Berrien City, July:											
J. T. Bird	90	92	91	98	98	459	Good	4.0	30	12.30	8.30
[illegible]	85	90	91	97	93	456	Good	4.6	30	13.02	8.42
L. H. [illegible]	80	90	90	100	87	447	Medium				
E. J. [illegible]	90	92	83	95	90	450	Good				
E. P. [illegible]	90	89	85	95	81	436	Medium	3.5	31	12.07	8.47
[illegible]	90	87	75	90	85	430	Medium	3.5	28	11.32	7.72
J. M. [illegible]	80	79	63	90	77	389	Poor				
Cadillac, July:											
C. O. [illegible]	75	73	81	85	87	401	Medium	3.4	28	11.08	7.68
C. [illegible]	85	92	88	90	88	443	Medium	3.6	29	11.57	7.97
[illegible]	80	86	81	97	92	436	Medium	4.8	27	12.51	7.71
C. [illegible]	90	93	91	96	88	458	Good	3.8	27	11.31	7.47
[illegible]	90	87	88	90	87	442	Medium				
A. [illegible]	90	92	91	95	90	458	Good	3.8	28	11.56	7.76
Fenton, July:											
Henry Horner	92	91	90	95	91	459	Good				
Fowlerville, July:											
L. J. Thompson	89	90	90	98	87	454	Good				
Greenville, July:											
J. Adams	95	91	93	100	100	479	Excellent	4.2	30	12.54	8.34
T. D. Bower	85	93	93	100	98	469	Good	3.6	31.5	12.19	8.59
A. A. Dean	72	85	91	93	95	436	Medium	5.0	30	13.50	8.50
D. H. Fisher	90	91	95	100	100	476	Good	3.7	31	12.19	8.47
D. C. Johnson	83	94	93	97	100	467	Good	3.6	30.5	11.94	8.34
J. W. O'Neil	80	77	80	95	85	417	Medium	4.8	32	13.76	8.96
J. M. Parthurst	85	91	93	98	95	462	Good				
Harbor Beach, July:											
Purdy & Pon	98	96	100	95	97	486	Excellent				
Hart, July:											
J. E. Gamble	90	93	93	98	92	466	Good	4.2	31	12.79	8.59
Ithaca, July:											
Ira Jeffrey	93	98	90	97	96	474	Good				
John Rowles	79	87	90	97	75	428	Medium				

STATE ANALYST'S REPORT.

Hon. G. M. Dame, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.:

Dear Sir:—I herewith beg to submit my report on the work done in the laboratory during the fiscal year from July 1st, 1910, to June 30th, 1911, inclusive. A total of 2,032 samples were analyzed during the year, 1,233 of which were found to comply with the statutes; 799 were condemned as being either misbranded or adulterated within the meaning of the law. I have had charge of this work since February, 1911. The majority of these samples in this report were analyzed previous to my taking office, therefore, I desire to submit this report without further comment.

I wish, however, to take this opportunity to thank Mr. L. H. Van Wormor for his able assistance in the re-arrangement of the work.

Yours very truly,

F. L. SHANNON,

State Analyst.

SUMMARY.

Article.	Total.	Not found adulterated or misbranded.	Found adulterated or misbranded.
Apricot brandy	1	1	0
Berry juices	3	0	3
Bread	1	1	0
Buckwheat flour	7	6	1
Buckwheat flour compound	1	0	1
Butter	49	40	9
Candy	2	2	0
Canned goods	7	2	5
Catsup	5	2	3
Cheese	11	8	3
Chocolates and cocoas	4	4	0
Cider	6	5	1
Coffee	36	36	0
Coffee compound	7	0	7
Condensed milk	8	6	2
Cookies	1	0	1
Corn Meal	3	2	1
Corn syrup	2	2	0
Cream	71	63	8
Creme De Menth Cherries	1	1	0
Cream of tartar	2	2	0
Drugs	631	274	357
Egg Coloring	3	1	2
Evaporated milk	1	1	0
Flavoring preparations	46	27	19
Flour	2	2	0
Glucose	1	1	0
Graham flour	2	1	1
Honey	4	4	0
Horse radish cream	1	0	1
Ice cream	360	231	129
Ice cream cones	32	30	2
Jellies, jams, etc	15	9	6
Lard	17	13	4
Lard compound	12	5	7
Linseed oil	20	18	2
Maple mist	1	0	1
Maple sugar	6	5	1
Maple syrup	7	7	0
Maraschino cherries	2	1	1
Meat	10	6	4
Milk	463	321	142
Mushrooms	1	1	0
Mustard	2	2	0
Mustard preparations	5	3	2
Oils	13	12	1
Oleomargarine	5	3	2
Olives	1	0	1
Oysters	11	4	7
Peanut butter	1	1	0
Pepper	10	10	0
Preservatives	4	3	1
Sausage	21	3	18
Soda	1	1	0
Syrups	28	11	17
Tonic stock salt	1	1	0
Turpentine	2	1	1
Vinegar	22	8	14
Water	6	2	4
Wine	1	0	1
Miscellaneous	33	27	6
Totals	2,032	1,233	799

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES.

BERRY JUICES.

No. 19189. Unofficial. Sample of Berry Juice No. 1. Sample has fermented.

No. 19190. Unofficial. Sample of Berry Juice No. 2. Sample has fermented.

No. 19191. Unofficial. Sample of Berry Juice No. 3. Sample has fermented.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

No. 18491. Unofficial. Sample of "Buckwheat Flour." Contains wheat flour.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR COMPOUND.

No. 18690, I-928. Sample of Self Raising Buckwheat manufactured by W. M. Hoyt Co., Chicago, Ill. Misbranded.

BUTTER.

No. 17997. N-740. Sample of "Butter." Procured from D. St. Armour, proprietor, New Cheboygan Hotel Co., Cheboygan, Mich. Sample is oleomargarine.

No. 18026. Unofficial. Sample of "Butter." Sample is oleomargarine.

No. 18143, I-903. Sample of "Renovated Butter." Dealer, W. E. Newman & Son, 408 W. Huron St., Pontiac, Mich. Sample is renovated butter, not properly labeled.

No. 18255, S-782. Sample of "Butter." Procured from Mrs. Martha Walker, 336 Division St., Ann Arbor, Mich. Sample is oleomargarine, artificially colored.

No. 18496, P-61. Sample of "Butter." Dealer, Sam Isberg, 1455 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sample is oleomargarine.

No. 18756, S-56. Sample of "Butter" from Hotel Phoenix, Charlotte. Product is oleomargarine. No sign displayed in dining room.

No. 18874, K-10. Sample of "butter" purchased from Fred Stencel, Cheboygan. Sample is oleomargarine.

No. 18966. Unofficial. Sample of "butter." Contains particles of paraffine.

No. 19047. Unofficial. Sample of "dairy butter." Sample is oleomargarine artificially colored.

CANNED GOODS.

No. 16832, S-702. Sample of "Belgium Fine Peas (Le Soleil Malines)." Jobber, O'Brien & Co., Detroit, Mich. Contains copper sulphate.

No. 18438, P-53. Sample of "Very Fine Peas (Paris Freres Brand.)" Jobber, Steele-Wedeles Co., Chicago, Ill. Sample contains copper sulphate.

No. 18774, I-925. Sample of "Mixed Vegetables" handled by Berdan

& Co., Toledo, Ohio. Contains sulphate of copper. Packer's name not on label.

No. 19134, K-24. Sample of succotash manufactured by The Sears & Nichols Co., Chillicothe, Ohio, and Pentwater, Mich. Jobbers, Lee & Cady, Kalamazoo. Not properly labeled.

No. 19193, S-67. Sample of Auburn Brand Succotash manufactured by H. C. Hemingway & Co., New York. Not properly labeled.

CATSUP.

No. 18860, V-5. Sample of Tomato Catsup manufactured by Price & Lucas Cider and Vinegar Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Adulterated with starch.

No. 18861. Unofficial. Sample of Catsup. Artificially colored.

No. 18910, S-56. Sample of Tomato Catsup manufactured by Price & Lucas Cider and Vinegar Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Adulterated with starch.

CIDER.

No. 18514, U-303. Sample of "Orange Cider" manufactured by J. A. Cochran, Houghton, Mich. Sample is imitation orange cider. Improperly labeled.

CHEESE.

No. 18308, N-742. Sample of "Pinconning Cheese." Jobber, National Grocery Co., Cadillac, Mich. Sample contains toxic substances.

No. 18361. Unofficial. Sample of "Cheese." Sample contains toxic substance.

No. 18362. Unofficial. Sample of "Cheese." Sample contains toxic substance.

COFFEE COMPOUND.

No. 18711, S-50. Sample of Coffee, Cereal & Chicory put out by W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Chicago. Misbranded.

No. 18827, K-9. Sample of the Chi Kaffe manufactured by Gehlert Coffee Co., Detroit. Misbranded.

No. 18947, I-954. Sample of Widlar's Hy-Lo manufactured by the F. Widlar Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Misbranded.

No. 18917, V-7. Sample of combination of Coffee, Cereal & Chicory put out by W. F. McLaughlin Co., Chicago. Misbranded.

No. 18997, S-59. Sample of Widlar's Hy-Lo manufactured by the F. Widlar Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Misbranded.

No. 19033, I-956. Sample of Cereal, Coffee, Chicory Compound handled by W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Chicago, Ill. Dealer, Clyde E. McCraner, Wakelee. Retailer's package was not labeled.

No. 19044, I-957. Sample of Combination Coffee, Cereal and Chicory manufactured by W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Chicago, Ill. Not properly labeled.

CONDENSED MILK.

No. 19045, I-958. Sample of "Columbian Brand Evaporated Cream," manufactured by Borden Condensed Milk Co., New York. Labeled improperly. Sample is unsweetened condensed milk.

CREAM.

No. 17757, X-226. Sample of "Cream." Sample contains preservative.
No. 17758, X-227. Sample of "Cream." Sample contains preservative.
No. 17760, X-229. Sample of "Cream." Sample contains preservative.
No. 17888, ... Sample of "Cream." Sample contains formaldehyde.
No. 17889, ... Sample of "Cream." Sample contains formaldehyde.
No. 18000. Unofficial. Sample of "Cream." Sample is below national standard and should not be sold for cream.
No. 18096. Unofficial. Sample of "Cream." Sample is ropy, sanitary condition poor.
No. 18239. Unofficial. Sample of Cream." Low in fat content.

EGG COLORING.

No. 19206, Y-1. Sample of Egg Coloring from American Hotel, Kalamazoo. Not permissible in food products.
No. 19207, Y-2. Sample of Egg Coloring, New Domestic, found with E. D. Strain, Battle Creek. Not permissible in food products.

FLAVORING PREPARATIONS.

No. 16560. Unofficial. Sample of "Vanilla." Not pure vanilla.
No. 16771, S-697. Sample of "Lemon Mixture (Rinehart's Perfection)." Manufacturer, Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sample contains no lemon oil.
No. 17648, I-892. Sample of "Vanilla Extract." Manufacturer, E. A. Swartz, 2558 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. Imitation vanilla, not properly labeled.
No. 18198, S-775. Sample of "Pineapple Flavor (Benefit Brand). Artificial." Manufacturer, Benefit Co., 56 East Ave., Boston, Mass. Not properly labeled.
No. 18199, S-776. Sample of "Peach Flavor (Benefit Brand). Artificial." Manufacturer, Benefit Co., 56 East Ave., Boston, Mass. Not properly labeled.
No. 18200, S-777. Sample of "Banana Flavor (Benefit Brand). Artificial." Manufacturer, Benefit Co., Boston, Mass. Not properly labeled.
No. 18201, S-778. Sample of "Raspberry Flavor (Benefit Brand). Artificial." Manufacturer, Benefit Co., Boston, Mass. Not properly labeled.
No. 18202, S-779. Sample of "Strawberry Flavor (Benefit Brand). Artificial." Manufacturer, Benefit Co., Boston, Mass. Not properly labeled.
No. 18350, I-909. Sample of "H Brand True Extract Lemon" manufactured by Horton, Cato Mfg. Co., Detroit. Not a true lemon extract. Misbranded.
No. 18546. Unofficial. Sample of "Vanilla Extract." Not a pure vanilla extract.
No. 18677, I-921. Sample of "Extract of Peinap" manufactured by H. H. Forkel Co., Detroit. Misbranded.
No. 18688, I-926. Sample of Value Brand Extract Lemon manufac-

tured by the Arctic Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids. Below standard in lemon oil.

No. 18804, V-4. Sample of "Strictly Pure Flavoring Extract of Artificial Banana" manufactured for National Grocer Co., Chicago. Misbranded.

No. 18901, I-950. Sample of "Superior Brand Extract Artificial Pineapple" packed for Twin City Grocer Co., Elkhart, Ind. Misbranded.

No. 18963, V-10. Sample of "Extract of Terpeneless Lemon Substitute" handled by the Standard Grocer & Milling Co., Holland. Sample is imitation lemon extract not properly labeled.

No. 19064, K-19. Sample Extract Lemon manufactured by the Capital Extract Co., Lansing: Below standard in lemon oil content.

No. 19117, I-959. Sample of "Pride Extract of Vanilla with Vanillin added," manufactured by Foote & Jenks, Jackson, Mich. Not properly labeled.

No. 19175, S-62. Sample of Royal Brand Extract Lemon manufactured by the Horton-Cato Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Product is not a standard lemon extract.

No. 19255, I-966. Sample of Vanilla with Vanillin manufactured by the Acme Extract Co., Jackson. Sample is an imitation vanilla extract, not properly labeled.

GRAHAM FLOUR.

No. 18699, I-934. Sample of Graham Flour manufactured by Freed Bros., Hillsdale. Misbranded.

HORSE RADISH CREAM.

No. 18693, I-932. Sample of "Horse Radish Cream" manufactured by Wm. Randle, Jackson, Mich. Misbranded.

ICE CREAM.

No. 16741, L-958. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16742, L-959. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16744, L-961. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16770, S-696. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16773, W-463. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16775, W-465. Sample of "Ice Cream. Below standard in fat.
No. 16778, W-466. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16779, W-467. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16780, W-468. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16782, S-699. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16797, H-1402. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16801, T-2301. Sample of Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16802, T-2302. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16805, T-2305. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16807, H-1406. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16808, H-1407. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16831. Unofficial. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16833, S-703. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.

No. 16852, A-122. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16853, J-24. Sample of "Ice Cream." Slightly below standard in fat.
No. 16950, E-29. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16957, W-470. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 16962, W-475. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17006, W-482. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17008, S-712. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17010, S-714. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17015, W-484. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17016, W-485. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17017, W-486. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17039, S-721. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17051, S-723. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17052, S-724. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17054, S-726. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17055, S-727. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17072, A-153. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17089, L-962. Sample of "Ice Cream." Slightly below standard in fat.
No. 17188, J-35. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17207, E-48. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17227, H-1417. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17232, E-52. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17266, S-729. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17267, S-731. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17269, S-733. Sample of "Imitation Strawberry Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17271, S-735. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17284, E-56. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17293, E-65. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17295, E-67. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17307, S-737. Sample of Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17308, S-738. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17309, S-739. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17310, S-740. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17311, S-741. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17312, S-742. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17315, S-745. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17329, S-749. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17330, S-750. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17331, S-751. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17332, S-752. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17333, S-753. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17334, A-192. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17335, A-193. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17336, A-194. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17341, A-195. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17342, A-196. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17343, A-197. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17346, S-754. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17349, S-757. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.

No. 17390, E-76. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17394, E-80. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17404, X-6. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17408, A-208. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17410, A-210. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17411, A-211. Sample of "Strawberry Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17429, H-1440. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17432, H-1443. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17439, H-1450. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17440, H-1451. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17441, H-1452. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17442, H-1453. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17443, A-217. Sample of "Ice Cream (Strawberry Flavor)." Below standard in fat; not properly labeled as to fruit flavoring.
No. 17466, H-1454. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17467, H-1456. Sample of "Velvet Creme." Below standard in fat.
No. 17469, H-1461. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17470, H-1462. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17471, H-1463. Sample of "Velvet Creme." Below standard in fat.
No. 17542, J-48. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17544, X-10. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17576, S-758. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17578, S-760. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17579, S-761. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17604, E-106. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17715, ... Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17716, ... Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17717, ... Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17720, A-268. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17727, S-770. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17762, ... Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17786, N-737. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17795, X-19. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17797, E-132. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17802, E-137. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17854, E-144. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17855, E-145. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 17993, E-168. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 18034, X-24. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 18059, X-27. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 18222, H-1521. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 18223, H-1522. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 18224, H-1523. Sample of "Ice Cream." Below standard in fat.
No. 19125, P-22. Sample of ice cream manufactured by Hunter Bros., Niles. Sample tested 9.3% butter fat. Below standard.
No. 19126, P-23. Sample of ice cream manufactured by Hunter Bros., Niles. Sample tested 9% butter fat. Below standard.
No. 19199. Unofficial. Sample of Ice Cream. Butter fat 11.0%.
No. 19224, P-39. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by E. E. Rouse, Benton Harbor. Butter fat 10.3%. Below standard.

No. 19232, Y-4. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by Edward Killian, Lansing. Butter fat 10.7%. Below standard.

No. 19234, Y-6. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by A. Andros, Lansing. Butter fat 9.3%. Below standard.

No. 19240, G-22. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by Paul Tommei, Calumet. Butter fat 11.0%. Below standard.

No. 19259. Unofficial. Sample of Ice Cream. Butter fat 9.8%.

No. 19267, Y-7. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by Wests Drug Co., Grand Rapids. Butter fat 9.9%. Below standard.

No. 19268, Y-8. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by the West Michigan Ice Cream Co., Grand Rapids. Butter fat 8.9%. Below standard.

No. 19324, Z-125. Samples of Ice Cream manufactured by Geo. Koski, Adrian. Butter fat 10.3%. Below standard.

No. 19328, P-40. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by E. E. Rouse, Benton Harbor. Butter fat 10.75%. Below standard.

No. 19336, Y-11. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by the West Side Ice Cream Co., Grand Rapids. Butter fat 9.3%. Below standard.

No. 19337, Y-12. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by F. W. Boughton, Grand Rapids. Butter fat 6.2%. Below standard.

No. 19343, X-258. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by the Cottage Creamery Co., Lansing. Butter fat 9%. Below standard.

No. 19344, X-259. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by Cottage Creamery Co., Lansing. Butter fat 10%. Below standard.

No. 19362, A-6. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by Rosalino Graziano, Detroit. Butter fat 9%. Below standard.

No. 19363, A-7. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by James Cassaro, Detroit. Butter fat 11%. Below standard.

No. 19393, G-31. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by Miss Delia Thibault, Garden, Mich. Butter fat 7%. Below standard.

No. 19394, G-32. Sample of Ice Cream manufactured by Ives Ice Cream Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Dealer, E. N. Orr & Co., Manistique. Butter fat 11%. Below standard.

ICE CREAM CONES.

No. 17021, I-869. Sample of "Ice Cream Cones." Manufacturer, The Valvonor Marchenny Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Contains boric acid preservative.

No. 17029, S-717. Sample of "Ice Cream Cones (Saratoga Brand)." Jobber, Morrison & Plummer Co., Chicago, Illinois. Contains boric acid preservative.

JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, PIE FILLING, ETC.

No. 18100, I-898. Sample of "Compound Jelly (Apollo Brand)." Manufacturer, St. Louis Syrup & Pres. Co., St. Louis, Mo. Imitation fruit jelly, artificially colored.

No. 18393, U-298. Sample of "Imported Fruit Preserves (Cresca)." Jobber, E. R. Godfrey & Co., Calumet, Mich. Contains copper sulphate.

No. 18678, I-922. Sample of Compound Strawberry Preserves packed by The Harbauer-Marleau Co., Toledo, Ohio, and sold by Taylor, McLeish & Co., Detroit. Misbranded.

No. 18818. Unofficial. Sample of Tomato Jelly. Container rusted through and contents unfit for use.

No. 19111, K-21. Sample of "Fruit Jelly," handled by Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sample contains glucose and is artifically colored. Not salable.

No. 19176, S-63. Sample of "Dried Fruit Pie Filling" handled by the Lapeer Mercantile Co., Lapeer. Composed in part of glucose, artificially colored. Not salable.

LARD.

No. 17957, N-739. Sample of "Lard." Dealer, Dehn Bros., 103 W. Midland St., Bay City, Mich. Not pure lard.

No. 18128, H-1518. Sample of "Lard (Flake White Compound)." Dealer, W. H. Dendel, Hopkins, Mich. Not stamped.

No. 18199, H-1509. Sample of "Lard." Manufacturer, W. S. Maxam, Kalamazoo, Mich. Not pure lard; contains cotton seed oil.

No. 18313. Unofficial. Sample of "Pure White Lard." Not pure lard; contains cotton seed oil.

LARD COMPOUND.

No. 18489, P-59. Sample of "Lard" from Schneider Grocery Co., 634 Michigan Ave., Detroit. Sample is lard compound sold without stamping.

No. 18918, V-8. Sample of lard compound, Joseph Sunseri, dealer. Sold without stamping.

No. 18919, V-9. Sample of lard compound, C. B. Russo, dealer. Sold without stamping.

No. 18698, I-933. Sample of Flake White, C. H. Hiller, Dealer. A lard compound not properly stamped.

No. 18701, I-936. Sample of Flake White, Decker & Rogers, Hillsdale, dealers. A lard compound not properly stamped.

No. 18750, I-940. Sample of Flake White, C. L. Masters, Montgomery, dealer. A lard compound not properly stamped.

No. 18775, I-943. Sample of Jewell Brand Lard Substitute, B. L. Dillon, Hillsdale, dealer. Retailer's package not stamped as Lard Compound.

LINSEED OIL.

No. 17014, Q-54. Sample of "Boiled Linseed Oil." Dealer, P. C. Purcell & Co., Schoolcraft, Mich. Not pure linseed oil; contains rosin.

No. 19053, K-18. Sample of Raw Linseed Oil manufactured by The Monitor Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Dealer, J. H. Sammar, Detroit. Sample is not pure raw linseed oil.

MAPLE SUGAR.

No. 19009. Unofficial. Sample of "maple sugar." Sample is not pure maple sugar.

MEAT.

No. 17948. Unofficial. Sample of Jawbone of Cow." Sample shows extensive actinomycotic action.

No. 19148. Unofficial. Sample of Meat. Sample decomposed and unfit for human consumption.

No. 19185, K-30. Sample of Pork Sausage, in casings, manufactured by Henning Sausage Co., Saginaw. Starch abundant. No statement on package showing the presence of cereal.

No. 19335, I-963. Sample of Bologna from J. A. Patton, Hillsdale.

Contains an abundance of starch. No statement on label to show the presence of cereal.

MILK.

No. 16766, T-2299. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 16849. Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat and contains about 50% added water.

No. 16866. T-2315. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 16868, T-2317. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat contains added water.

No. 16869, T-2318. Sample of Milk." Below standard in solids and fat contains added water.

No. 16872, T-2321. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 16878, T-2327. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16880, T-2329. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16881, T-2330. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 16882, T-2331. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains an abundance of added water.

No. 16884, T-2333. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 16885, T-2334. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16889, T-2338. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16891, T-2340. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 16896, T-2345. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 16902, T-2351. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 16903, T-2352. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 16904, T-2353. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 16905, T-2354. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and has had considerable fat removed.

No. 16906, T-2355. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16907, T-2356. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16908, T-2357. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat; skimmed.

No. 16909, T-2358. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat; skimmed.

No. 16910, T-2359. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and has had most of the fat removed.

No. 16911, T-2360. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16912, T-2361. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16913, T-2362. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 16914, T-2363. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16915, T-2364. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16916, T-2365. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 16917, T-2366. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16918, T-2367. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16919, T-2368. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16920, T-2369. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16921, T-2370. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 16922, T-2371. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16923, T-2372. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 16926, I-866. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids.

No. 16966, H- 1408. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains about 50% added water.

No. 17123, H-1409. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17173, L-965. Sample of "Milk." Not pure milk; contains added water.

No. 17174, L-966. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17177, L-969. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17178, L-970. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17223, H-1412. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17230. H-1420. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17231, H-1421. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17251, T-2390. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 17324, F-195. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17325, F-196. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17326, F-197. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains about 60% added water.

No. 17327, F-198. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17403, H-1437. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 17405, F-199. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17406, H-1438. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17407, H-1439. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17420, T-2408. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains a small amount of added water.

No. 17425, T-2413. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17426, T-2414. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17428, T-2416. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17455, F-200. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains about 50% added water.

No. 17456, F-201. Sample of "Milk." Contains added water.

No. 17472, H-1466. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17521, T-2419. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17522, T-2420. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17525, T-2423. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17526, T-2424. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17527 T-2425. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17528, T-2426. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17529, T-2427. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17530, T-2428. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17532, T-2430. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat; also watered.

No. 17534, T-2432. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 17535, T-2433. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 17536, T-2434. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17662, H-1469. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains an abundance of added water.

No. 17663, H-1470. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17705, H-1472. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17706, H-1473. Sample of "Milk." Contains added water.

No. 17724, H-1477. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 17726, H-1479. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 17754, H-1481. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 17755, H-1482. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17787, X-11. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17793, X-17. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 17794, X-18. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17812, T-2443. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains about 40% added water.

No. 17814, T-2445. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 17817, T-2448. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 17820, T-2451. Sample of "Milk." Has had some of the fat removed.

No. 17860. Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Unclean.

No. 17945. Unofficial. Sample of "Milk No. 2." Sample is ropy.

No. 17908, E-163. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids.

No. 18039. Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 18060, X-28. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 18081, U-290. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 18108, H-1505. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 18109, H-1506. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 18110, H-1508. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and contains added water.

No. 18329. Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Sample very unclean.

No. 18330. Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Sample very unclean.

No. 18373, T-2453. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat; has had some of the fat removed.

No. 18374, T-2454. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat; has had some of the fat removed.

No. 18377, T-2456. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 18396, F-212. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 18399, F-215. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 18400, F-216. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 18499, X-32. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat and contains added water.

No. 18622, S-2. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and butter fat.

No. 18624, S-4. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and butter fat.

No. 18625, S-5. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and butter fat.

No. 18630, S-10. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and butter fat.

No. 18641, S-21. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and butter fat.

No. 18713. Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Low in butter fat.

No. 18724, P-2. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and butter fat.

No. 18725, P-3. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and specific gravity. Contains added water.

No. 18685, P-5. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids. Contains added water.

No. 18727, P-6. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat and solids.

No. 18728, P-7. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat and solids.

No. 18945, Z-27. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat.

No. 18953, Z-45. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat and solids.

No. 18948. Unofficial. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat and solids.

No. 18960. Unofficial. Sample of Milk. Below standard in fat and solids.

No. 18979, Z-60. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat and total solids.

No. 18982, Z-82. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat and solids.

No. 18986, Z-101. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in solids and fat.

No. 19032, P-14. Below standard in solids, fat and specific gravity. Contains added water.

No. 19088, P-18. Below standard in solids and specific gravity. Contains added water.

No. 19090, P-20. Below standard in solids and specific gravity. Contains added water.

No. 19106, Z-119. Below standard in solids and specific gravity. Contains added water.

No. 19113, Z-120. Below standard in solids and specific gravity. Contains added water.

No. 19139. P-26. Below standard in solids and specific gravity. Contains added water.

No. 19140, P-27. Below standard in specific gravity and solids. Contains added water.

No. 19141, P-28. Below standard in solids and specific gravity. Contains added water.

No. 19144, P-31. Below standard in total solids.

No. 19161, P-34. Below standard in specific gravity and solids. Contains added water.

No. 19162, P-35. Below standard in specific gravity and solids. Contains added water.

No. 19163, P-36. Below standard in specific gravity and solids. Contains added water.

No. 19164, P-37. Below standard in specific gravity and solids.

No. 19171, V-16. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat and total solids.

No. 19172, V-17. Sample of "Milk." Below standard in fat content.

No. 19342, P-42. Sample of "Milk." Low in specific gravity, butter fat and total solids. Contains added water.

MUSTARD PREPARATIONS.

No. 19203, G-19. Sample of Spiced Mustard Dressing manufactured by Glaser, Kohn & Co., Chicago, Ill. Not properly labeled.

No. 19271, G-23. Sample of Mustard Relish, Green Seal Brand, handled by John A. Tolman & Co., Chicago. Not properly labedel.

OLEOMARGARINE.

No. 18486, P-56. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Dealer, W. L. Maron, 424 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. No formula slip used.

No. 18488, P-58. Sample of "Oleomargarine." Dealer, Schneider Grocery Co., 634 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. No formula slip used.

OLIVES.

No. 18676, I-923. Sample of Olives handled by the Michigan Grocery Co., Detroit. No manufacturer's name or address on bottle.

OLIVE-OIL.

No. 19274, G-26. Sample of Olive-oil handled by George Borgfeldt & Co., New York; Dealer, Fair Savings Bank Store, Escanaba. No manufacturer's name on label. Not properly labelel.

PRESERVATIVES.

No. 19307, I-968. Sample of Frostine manufactured by Schwenger & Kline Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Dealer, H. P. Seney, Jackson. Not permissible in food products.

SAUSAGE.

No. 17951, P-31. Sample of "Sausage." Dealer, Jacob Frank, 225 Brush St., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17952, P-32. Sample of "Sausage." Dealer, A. Lockwhenthal, 234 Brush St., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17953, P-33. Sample of "Sausage." Dealer, W. W. Bruce, 326 Brush St., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17954, P-34. Sample of "Sausage." Dealer, F. W. Roomer & Son, 355 Brush St., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17956, P-36. Sample of "Sausage." Dealer, Joe George, 117 John R St., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17964, P-37. Sample of "Pork and Bologna Sausage." Dealer, Lamkin Bros., 125 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17965, P-38. Sample of "Mixed Sausage." Dealer, Keveney Bros., 237 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17966, P-39. Sample of "Sausage." Dealer, John Davey, 269 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17967, P-40. Sample of "Sausage." Dealer, John Hallock, 290 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17968, P-41. Sample of "Pork, Bologna & Vienna Sausage." Deal-

er, F. Welsh, 299 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17969, P-42. Sample of "Vienna & Frankfort Sausage." Dealer, Switzer Provision Co., 328 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17970, P-43. Sample of "Vienna Bologna & Pork Sausage." Dealer, Benjamin Marx, 370 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17971, P-44. Sample of "Frankfort & Vienna Sausage." Dealer, A. J. Laurencelle, 407 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 17972, P-45. Sample of "Vienna, Bologna & Pork Sausage." Dealer, Louis H. Jarvis, 415 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sausage not properly labeled.

No. 18703, U-5. Sample of Sausage manufactured by Ben T. Marx, 836 Michigan Ave., Detroit. Contains an abundance of starch. No statement on package to indicate presence of cereal.

No. 18717, U-6. Sample of Sausage manufactured by A. Myers, 228 Michigan Ave., Detroit. Contains abundance of starch. No statement on package to indicate presence of cereal.

No. 18817. Unofficial. Sample of Sausage. Contains cereal. Not stamped.

No. 18872. Unofficial. Sample of Sausage. Contains added corn starch. Not stamped.

SYRUP.

No. 16945. U-271. Sample of "Cane and Maple Syrup (Fountain Brand)." Manufacturer, Durand, Kasper Co., Chicago, Ill. Jobbers, Roach & Seeber Co., Houghton, Mich. Percentages other than maple not stated on label.

No. 17645, I-889. Sample of "Cane & Maple Syrup." Manufacturer, F. N. Johnson Co., Bellefontaine, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

No. 18242, S-781. Sample of "Karo Corn Syrup." Manufacturer, Corn Products Mfg. Co., New York City. Not properly labeled.

No. 18351, I-910. Sample of Aunt Jemima's Pancake Syrup manufactured by Rigney & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Improperly labeled as to percentages of ingredients.

No. 18689, I-927. Sample of Corn Syrup manufactured by W. M. Hoyt Co., Chicago, Ill. Improperly labeled.

No. 18692, I-931. Sample of Corn Syrup manufactured by D. B. Scully Co., Chicago, Ill. Not properly labeled.

No. 18748, G-2. Sample of "Pierre Viaus Pure Canadian Maple Syrup and Cane Syrup" manufactured by the Pierre Viaus Maple Co., Chicago, and Omaha, jobbed by National Grocery Co., Escanaba. Label does not state percentages of ingredients other than maple.

No. 18773, I-924. Sample of Rock Candy and Maple Syrup manufactured by Rigney & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Jobbers, Berdan & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Does not state percentages of ingredients other than maple.

No. 18816, G-4. Sample of Corn Syrup manufactured by Durand & Casper Co., Chicago. Jobbers, Roach & Seeber, Calumet & Houghton. Printing on label not in proper sized type.

No. 18871, G-5. Sample of Corn Syrup manufactured by Western Reserve Syrup Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Formula not in proper sized type.

No. 18898, I-947. Sample of Penant Table Syrup manufactured by Union Starch & Refining Co., Edinburg, Ind. Not branded as Corn Syrup or Glucose Mixture. Formula not in proper sized type.

No. 18899, I-948. Sample of White Brand Table Syrup handled by R. A. Bartley, Toledo, Ohio. Not branded as Corn Syrup or Glucose Mixture. Formula not in proper sized type.

No. 19006. Unofficial. Sample of "Maple Syrup." Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 19008. Unofficial. Sample of 'Maple Syrup." Not a pure maple syrup.

No. 19118, I-960. Sample of Table Syrup manufactured by the Union Starch and Refining Co., Edinburg, Ind. Jobber, R. A. Bartley, Toledo. Ohio. Not properly labeled.

No. 19155, G-16. Sample of "Sugar Syrup Flavored with Maple Syrup," manufactured by Gowan-Peyton-Twohy Co., Duluth, Minn. Not properly labeled.

No. 19156, G-17. Sample of "Sugar Syrup and Maple Syrup," manufactured by Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, Ill. Label does not bear the per cent of cane sugar syrup. Not properly labeled.

TURPENTINE.

No. 19289. Unofficial. Sample of turpentine. Not a pure turpentine.

VINEGAR.

No. 16740, L-957. Sample of "Vinegar." Manufacturer, Lawton Vineyards Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. Dealer, A. H. Conkey & Son, Benton Harbor. Not up to standard as a fermented vinegar; likewise, contains distilled vinegar.

No. 16981. Unofficial. Sample of "Vinegar." Below standard in acid strength.

No. 17999, S-773. Sample of "Vinegar." Manufacturer, Albert Matz, Fowler, Mich. Sample below standard in acid strength.

No. 18802. Unofficial. Sample of Vinegar. Not a genuine cider vinegar, therefore cannot be sold as such.

No. 18806. Unofficial. Sample of Vinegar. Below standard in acid content.

No. 18859. Unofficial. Sample of Vinegar. Below standard in acid strength.

No. 18944. Unofficial. Sample of Vinegar. Below standard in acid, solids and ash.

No. 18952. Unofficial. Sample of Vinegar. Below standard in acid, solids and ash.

No. 19102. Unofficial. Sample of vinegar. Below standard in solids, acidity and ash.

No. 19103. Unofficial. Sample of vinegar. Below standard in solids, ash and acidity.

No. 19120, F-7. Sample of Vinegar manufactured by the Lawton Vineyards Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. Below standard in acidity.

No. 19159, F-8. Sample of Vinegar manufactured by Lawton Vineyards Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. Below standard in acidity.

No. 19160, F-9. Sample of Vinegar manufactured by Lawton Vineyards Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. Below standard in acidity.

No. 19242. Unofficial. Sample of Cider Vinegar. Below standard in acidity.

WATER.

No. 17861. Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Unsafe for drinking purposes.

No. 17862. Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Unsafe.

No. 18144. Unofficial. Sample of "Water." Unsafe.

No. 18225, H-1524. Sample of "Water." Unsafe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 17575. Unofficial. Sample of "Eagle Condensed Milk." Unsafe for food; in an insanitary condition.

No. 17654, N-733. Sample of "Corn Meal." Manufacturer, Beck & Son, Detroit, Mich. Not properly labeled.

No. 18094, P-46. Sample of "Oysters in Can." Dealer, Herman Kaufman, 172 Russell St., Detroit, Mich. Oysters decomposed.

No. 18158, P-48. Sample of "Bulk Oysters." Dealer, Hass & Heibein, 207 S. Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich. Sample contains added water.

No. 18159, P-49. Sample of "Oysters put in Can." Jobber, Frank Ayer & Co., 115 W. Huron St., Ann Arbor, Mich. Sample contains added water.

No. 18160, I-904. Sample of "Cookies." Dealer, George W. Parker, St. Antoine & Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich. Sample very unclean.

No. 18161, I-905. Sample of "Petite Maraschino Cherries." Jobber, Tylor & McLeish, Detroit, Mich. Manufacturer's name and address not given.

No. 18163, P-51. Sample of "Oysters." Dealer, G. T. Jacobus, 504 N. Ashley St., Ann Arbor, Mich. Sample contains excess water.

No. 18312. Unofficial. Sample of "Wine." Sample contains added salt.

No. 18392, P-52. Sample of "Oysters (G. S. Brand)." Dealer, A. Jacques, 121 Junction St., Detroit, Mich. Sample contains excess of water.

No. 18440, P-55. Sample of "Oysters in Can." Jobber and Dealer, J. G. Hamblein, Detroit, Mich. Sample contains added water.

No. 18479, W-501. Sample of "Maple Mist." Manufacturer, The G. C. Bittner Co., Toledo, Ohio. Improperly labeled.

No. 18487, P-57. Sample of "Oysters in Can." Jobber, C. Wilson, Detroit, Mich. Dealer, W. L. Maron, 424 Mich. Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sample contains an abundance of added water.

No. 18716, V-1. Sample of Salt Pork from Richard Perry, Howard City. Decomposition had begun. Meat unfit for consumption.

No. 18897, I-946. Sample of "Encore Brand Spiced Mustard Dressing," manufactured by Atwood & Steele, Chicago. Not properly labeled.

No. 18940, G-8. Sample of Berry Juice imported by M. Kivi & Co., South Range, Mich. Sample has fermented.

No. 18988, G-11. Sample of "Potato Flour and Corn Starch." Jobbers, The Peninsula Wholesale Grocery, Houghton. A mixture or compound not properly labeled.

No. 19152, V-13. Sample of Zanzibar Carbon manufactured by B.

Heller & Co., Chicago, Ill. Not permissible as an artificial coloring for food products.

No. 19205, G-21. Sample of Syrup Tamarindo found with Michela Bros., Iron Mountain. Label does not bear manufacturer's name and address.

CONCENTRATED COMMERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS.

THE LAW.

Any manufacturer, company, person or persons who shall sell, offer or expose for sale or for distribution, in this State, any concentrated commercial feeding stuffs used for feeding live stock, shall furnish with each car, or other amount shipped in bulk, and shall affix to every package of such feeding stuff, in a conspicuous place, on the outside thereof, a plainly printed statement, clearly and truly certifying the number of net pounds in the car or package sold or offered for sale, the name or trademark under which the article is sold, the name of the manufacturer or shipper, the place of manufacture, the place of business, and a chemical analysis, stating the percentages it contains of crude protein, crude fibre, nitrogen-free extract and ether extract, all constituents to be determined by the methods adopted by the association of official agricultural chemists. Whenever any feeding stuff is sold at retail, in bulk or in packages belonging to the purchaser, the agent or dealer shall furnish to him a certified copy of the chemical analysis named in this section.

(a) The term concentrated commercial feeding stuffs as used in this act shall include linseed meal, cotton seed meal, pea meals, cocoanut meals, gluten meals, oil meals of all kinds, gluten feeds, maize feeds, starch feeds, mixed sugar feeds, hominy feeds, rice meals, oat feeds, corn and oat feeds, meat meals, dried blood, clover meals, mixed feeds of all kinds, slaughter house waste products; also all condimental stock foods, patented and proprietary stock foods, claimed to possess nutritive properties and all other materials intended for feeding to domestic animals: Provided, That such feeding stuffs, as defined above, shall not include hays, straws, fodders, ensilage, the whole seeds nor the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax-seed, maize, buckwheat, wet brewers' grains, malt sprouts, wet or dried beet pulp, when unmixed with other materials. Neither shall it include wheat, rye and buckwheat brans or middlings not mixed with other substances, but sold separately as distinct articles of commerce, nor pure grains ground together.

(b) Before any manufacturer, company, person or persons shall sell, offer or expose for sale in this State any concentrated commercial feeding stuff, he or they shall, for each and every feeding stuff bearing a distinguishing name or trade-mark file annually, with the Dairy and Food Commissioner a certified copy of the chemical analysis and certificate referred to in this section, and shall deposit with said Dairy and Food Commissioner a sealed glass jar, or bottle, containing at least one

pound of the feeding stuff to be sold or offered for sale, together with an affidavit that it is a fair sample of the article thus to be sold or offered for sale. He or they shall also pay annually into the State treasury a license fee of twenty dollars for each and every brand of feeding stuff he offers or exposes for sale in this State. Said fee is to be paid on or before April first of each year: Provided, That whenever the manufacturer or importer shall have paid this license fee, his agents shall not be required to do so. Whenever any manufacturer, importer, agent or seller of any commercial feeding stuff desires at any time to sell such material and has not paid the license fee therefor, he shall pay the license fee prescribed in this section, before making any such sale. The money collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the State treasury and be used to help defray the expenses of the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, in addition to the regular appropriation therefor.

(c) Whenever the manufacturer, importer, agent or seller of any commercial feeding stuff shall have complied with the requirements of this section the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall issue or cause to be issued, a license permitting the sale of such feeding stuff, which license shall terminate on April first following the date of issue.

(d) All such analyses of commercial feeding stuffs required by this act, shall be made under the direction of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, and shall be paid for out of the funds arising from the license fees provided for in this section.

(e) The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall publish, or cause to be published in bulletin form, at least annually a correct statement of all analyses made, together with any incidental information concerning same which he may deem proper.

(f) Any manufacturer, importer, company, agent, person or persons, who shall sell, offer or expose for sale, without first complying with the provisions of this act, any commercial feeding stuff, or shall attach or cause to be attached to any car, package or other quantity of said feeding stuff, an analysis stating that it contains a larger percentage of any one or more of the constituents named in this section than it really does contain shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and not less than three hundred dollars for every subsequent offense, and the offender shall also be liable for damages sustained by the purchaser of such feeding stuff on account of such misrepresentation.

(g) The Dairy and Food Commissioner, by any duly authorized agent, is hereby authorized to select from any package of commercial or other feeding stuff exposed or offered for sale in this State, a quantity not exceeding two pounds for a sample, such sample to be used for the purposes of an official analysis and for comparison with the certificate filed with the Dairy and Food Commissioner, and with the certificate affixed to the package on sale.

Tabulated Analysis of Commercial Feed Stuffs. (Year Ending April 1, 1911).

License No.	Manufacturers and address.	Brand.		Protein. Per cent.	Crude fiber. Per cent.	Nitrogen—Free extract. Per cent.	Ether extract. Per cent.
701	Edwards and Loomis Co., Chicago, Ill	Cackle Brand Poultry Feed	Guaranteed	9.50	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	10.24	3.95	66.50	3.10
702	Edwards & Loomis Co., Chicago, Ill	Red Comb Meat Mash	Guaranteed	15.00	8.00	45.00	4.00
			Found	16.54	6.27	58.52	3.92
703	Edwards & Loomis Co., Chicago, Ill	Red Comb Fine Chick Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	10.24	2.62	71.24	2.70
704	Edwards & Loomis Co., Chicago, Ill	Red Comb Coarse Chick Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	11.29	4.37	70.44	3.50
705	Edwards & Loomis Co., Chicago, Ill	Red Comb Poultry Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	10.50	4.47	69.20	3.87
706	Illinois Seed Co., Chicago, Ill	Phoenix Brand Poultry Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	73.00	3.00
			Found	11.11	3.57	62.16	3.00
707	Illinois Seed Co., Chicago, Ill	Monitor Brand Chick Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	73.00	3.00
			Found	10.94	3.02	66.11	3.10
708	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	Quaker Molasses Dairy Feed	Guaranteed	16.00	12.00	50.00	3.50
			Found	17.50	15.37	46.95	4.42
709	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	Victor Feed	Guaranteed	7.50	12.00	62.00	3.00
			Found	8.14	9.47	65.64	3.55
710	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	Schumacher Stock Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	10.00	60.00	3.25
			Found	11.11	9.62	61.22	3.65
711	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	Schumacher Calf Meal	Guaranteed	19.00	3.00	54.00	8.00
			Found	19.25	2.02	59.22	8.45
712	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	American Hen Scratching Grains	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	9.80	1.97	64.36	3.05
713	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	High Life Poultry Food (Hen)	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	9.97	2.40	65.34	3.92
714	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	Schumacher Chick Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	10.15	2.07	70.81	3.32
715	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	Schumacher Scratching Grains	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	10.50	2.60	68.97	3.55

716	Michigan Cereal Co., Port Huron, Mich	No. 2 Chop	Guaranteed	7.79	13.35	64.76	3.62
			Found	7.79	13.35	64.76	3.62
717	F. J. Stuart, Pontiac, Mich	Stuart's Chicken Feed	Guaranteed	8.66	3.32	71.89	2.85
			Found	8.66	3.32	71.79	2.85
718	Darling & Co., Chicago, Ill	Darling's 40% Digester Tankage	Guaranteed	40.00	3.09	.....	.....
			Found	46.20	.....	.....	12.95
719	Darling & Co., Chicago, Ill	Darling's 60% Digester Tankage	Guaranteed	60.00	3.00	.....	5.52
			Found	66.50	.....	.....	.....
720	The Travis-Emmick Co., Napoleon, O	Arrow Brand Chicken Feed	Guaranteed	10.84	5.85	.....	4.04
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
721	H. C. Knoke & Co., Chicago, Ill	Perfecto Poultry Food	Guaranteed	9.01	4.02	64.88	3.60
			Found	9.01	4.02	64.88	3.60
722	Thoman Milling Co., Lansing, Mich	"Thomico" Corn and Oat Feed	Guaranteed	9.98	5.63	70.39	4.35
			Found	10.59	4.77	69.54	4.77
723	Parsons & Hobart, Detroit, Mich	Parsons & Hobart Chop Feed	Guaranteed	8.93	4.70	73.18	3.73
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
724	American Linseed Co., Toledo, Ohio	Old Process Oil Meal	Guaranteed	32.36	5½-7	.....	5-7
			Found	35.26	7.75	36.82	5.90
725	Reliance Milling Co., Vassar, Mich	Special Feed	Guaranteed	9.89	5.60	71.94	2.53
			Found	9.97	4.72	69.83	3.30
726	Christian Breisch & Co., Lansing, Mich	Plymouth Rock Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	11.00	7.30	65.50	2.30
			Found	10.32	5.12	70.32	3.80
727	International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn	International Dairy Feed	Guaranteed	16.50	12.00	.....	.....
			Found	16.20	11.53	48.11	5.12
728	International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn	International Horse Feed	Guaranteed	12.50	10.00	.....	.....
			Found	13.18	12.75	52.86	3.81
729	Huron Milling Co., Harbor Beach, Mich	Mixed Feed	Guaranteed	12.18	5.85	68.32	4.60
			Found	15.92	9.15	57.49	3.99
730	Huron Milling Co., Harbor Beach, Mich	Jenks Gluten Feed	Guaranteed	23 to 25	5.00	.....	.....
			Found	27.12	6 40	53.55	4.15
731	Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., Battle Creek, Mich	Dried Brewers Grains	Guaranteed	32.11	13.87	38.08	5.17
			Found	31.94	12.07	38.88	6.45
732	Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., Battle Creek, Mich	Dry Corn Flake Feed	Guaranteed	7.26	.25	84.12	.95
			Found	7.26	.97	80.75	1.40
733	Metzger Seed & Oil Co., Toledo, Ohio	Oil Meal	Guaranteed	30 to 36	2 to 10	.....	5 to 7
			Found	31.59	8.00	38.47	5.92

Tabulated Analysis of Commercial Feed Stuffs. (Year ending April 1, 1911.)

License No.	Manufacturers and address.	Brand.		Protein. Per cent.	Crude fiber. Per cent.	Nitrogen—Free extract. Per cent.	Ether extract. Per cent.
734	Chapin & Co., Milwaukee, Wis	Unicorn Dairy Ration	Guaranteed	26.00	9 to10	50.00	5½ to 6½
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
735	Clinton Sugar Refining Co., Clinton, Iowa	Clinton Gluten Feed	Guaranteed	20 to 25	7.50	55.00	3.00
			Found	22.66	7.17	56.99	2.85
736	Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis, Minn	Ground Oil Cake	Guaranteed	34 to 38	9 to 11	.....	5 to 8
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
737	The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio	S. W. C. Linseed Meal, Old Process	Guaranteed	33.00	8.00	35.00	6.00
			Found	36.31	7.97	36.43	7.22
738	Douglas & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Cedar Rapids Gluten Feed	Guaranteed	22.00	8.00	58.00	4.00
			Found	24.24	7.45	54.12	5.75
739	F. W. Brode & Co., Memphis, Tenn	Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal	Guaranteed	41 to 43	10.00	.....	6½ to 7½
			Found	40.51	9.72	29.04	7.80
740	Continental Cereal Co., Peoria, Ill	Continental Gluten Feed	Guaranteed	31.00	10.50	36.50	13.50
			Found	29.22	10.07	38.03	13.42
741	Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	Mixed Cow Feed	Guaranteed	15.22	6.75	59.06	4.47
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
742	Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	No. 1 Feed	Guaranteed	9.80	4.50	70.28	4.67
			Found	9.19	3.80	67.87	5.02
743	Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	Coarse Corn Meal	Guaranteed	9.36	2.90	71.26	5.07
			Found	9.45	2.97	69.65	5.15
744	Guy G. Major Co., Toledo, Ohio	Old Process Oil Meal	Guaranteed	30 to 36	2 to 10	.....	5 to 7
			Found	31.06	8.62	37.44	6.85
745	Michigan Cereal Co., Port Huron, Mich	Pea Bran	Guaranteed	14.88	35.98	37.81	1.45
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
746	Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	Buckeye Cotton Seed Meal	Guaranteed	38½ to 41	8 to 10	31 to 32	6½ to 7½
			Found	39.55	10.37	30.69	8.17
747	The C. E. DePuy Co., Stockbridge, Mich	Peerless Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	8.31	2.82	62.94	2.82
			Found	8.31	2.82	62.94	2.82
748	The Sugarine Co., Chicago, Ill	Sugarine Stock Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	12.00	46.00	2.00
			Found	11.66	11.85	53.11	3.49

749	American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill	Sucrene Horse and Mule Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	12.00	50.00	3.50
			Found	9.28	12.11	55.27	4.04
750	American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill	Sucrene Dairy Feed	Guaranteed	16.50	12.00	46.00	3.50
			Found	16.10	14.81	46.07	4.21
751	Midland Linseed Co., Minneapolis, Minn	Midland Old Process Ground Linseed Cake	Guaranteed	32.00	8.50	40.00	6.00
			Found	34.47	7.65	36.36	7.25
752	American Linseed Co., Chicago, Ill	Wright & Hill Brand Linseed Meal	Guaranteed	32 to 34	5½ to 7	42.00	6.00
			Found	34.39	8.22	37.05	6.70
753	Hankey Milling Co., Petoskey, Mich	"Corn Meal"	Guaranteed	9.71	3.37	70.24	5.32
			Found				
754	McMorran Milling Co., Port Huron, Mich	No. 2 Chop	Guaranteed	7.18	15.48	61.33	3.19
			Found				
755	United States Frumentum Co., Detroit, Mich	Frumentum Hominy Feed	Guaranteed	9½ to 10½	5 to 6	63 to 64	8 to 8.30
			Found	9.36	4.15	64.63	8.25
756	Roberts Cotton Oil Co., Cairo, Ill	Cotton Seed Meal	Guaranteed	41 to 43	6 to 8	26 to 28	7 to 9
			Found	41.39	8.45	29.60	7.75
757	Darling & Co., Chicago, Il	Beef Scraps	Guaranteed	55.00	2.50		10.00
			Found				
758	Darling & Co., Chicago, Ill	Chick Feed	Guaranteed	8.00	10.00		1.00
			Found	8.66	2.20	54.52	2.12
759	Darrah Milling Co., Big Rapids, Mich	Unbolted Corn Meal	Guaranteed	8.92	4.32	66.94	5.35
			Found	8.92	3.75	65.44	5.62
760	Northrup-King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn	Sterling Baby Chick Starter	Guaranteed	12.25	4.51	61.87	2.70
			Found				
761	Northrup-King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn	Sterling Chick Feed	Guaranteed	12.25	4.51	61.87	2.70
			Found				
762	Northrup-King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn	Sterling Hen Feed	Guaranteed	11.67	4.61	65.06	3.42
			Found				
763	International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn	International Medicinal Poultry Food Tonic	Guaranteed	None claimed	None claimed	None claimed	None claimed
			Found				
764	International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn	International Medicinal Stock Food Tonic	Guaranteed	None claimed	None claimed	None claimed	None claimed
			Found				
765	Traverse City Milling Co., Traverse City, Mich	Ideal Dairy Feed	Guaranteed	20.00	9.00	50.00	9.00
			Found				
766	M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb	Peters June Pasture Dairy Meal	Guaranteed	10.00	26.00	42.00	.5
			Found				

Tabulated Analysis of Commercial Feed Stuffs. (Year Ending April 1, 1911).

License No.	Manufacturers and address.	Brand.		Protein. Per cent.	Crude fiber. Per cent.	Nitrogen—Free extract. Per cent.	Ether extract. Per cent.
767	M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb.	Peters Arab Horse Feed	Guaranteed	9.00	15.00	60.00	2.00
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
768	M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb.	Peters Alfal-fat Sugar Meal	Guaranteed	10.00	26.00	41.00	.5
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
769	Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, Mich	Coarse Brown Feed	Guaranteed	15 to 17	7 to 8	55 to 65	4 to 6
			Found	19.16	7.17	54.21	6.05
770	Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, Mich	Fine White Feed	Guaranteed	15 to 18	3 to 4	65 to 75	3½ to 5
			Found	16.54	3.90	63.25	3.85
771	Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, Mich	Henkel's Chop Feed	Guaranteed	8 to 10	7 to 8	60 to 70	5 to 6
			Found	9.54	7.17	64.69	6.89
772	Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, Mich	Feed Corn Meal	Guaranteed	8½ to 9	1½ to 2	65 to 70	4 to 5
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
773	Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis	Schlitz Purity Dried Grains	Guaranteed	26.00	14.00	.....	6.00
			Found	26.86	16.67	41.10	6.40
774	Western Grain Products Co., Hammond, Ind.	Hammond Horse Feed	Guaranteed	12.00	11.00	.....	2.80
			Found	12.61	10.24	49.41	3.67
775	Western Grain Products Co., Hammond, Ind.	Hammond Dairy Feed	Guaranteed	17.00	11.00	56.00	3.00
			Found	16.19	11.82	46.35	3.77
776	Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich	Flaked Corn	Guaranteed	9.62	1.00	81.83	1.61
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
777	Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich	Cereal Feeding Stuff	Guaranteed	11.12	14.52	57.92	1.93
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
778	Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich	Grape Nut Feeding Stuff	Guaranteed	10.86	2.69	76.49	1.65
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
779	Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich	H. & C. Feed	Guaranteed	8.58	9.58	73.73	1.50
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
780	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	High Life Poultry Food (Chick)	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	9.89	4.02	63.69	3.17
781	Wm. Fluemer, Mt. Clemens, Mich	Fluemer's Chicken Feed	Guaranteed	10.50	4.55	62.30	3.15
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....

782	Cronenwe't & Sons, Detroit, Mich	Manhattan Food	Guaranteed	10.24	3.12	64.77	2.97
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
783	Cronenwett & Sons, Detroit, Mich	Manhattan Poultry Food	Guaranteed	11.11	6.77	59.50	3.72
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
784	Albert Hyde, Grand Rapids, Mich	Meal	Guaranteed	8.75	1.95	73.23	2.90
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
785	David Stott, Detroit, Mich	Winner Chop Feed	Guaranteed	8.00	10.00	65 to 70	4 to 5
			Found	7.96	8.85	65.75	5.95
786	The Beck Cereal Co., Detroit, Mich	Royal Corn & Oat Chop Feed	Guaranteed	8.31	5.81	56.40	5.10
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
787	Scheuren & Mok, Detroit, Mich	Chop Feed	Guaranteed	7.79	7.90	69.01	2.82
			Found	7.35	10.80	66.38	3.40
788	Scheuren & Mok, Detroit, Mich	Mixed Poultry Food	Guaranteed	10.24	3.12	71.31	3.50
			Found	9.89	4.52	71.02	4.15
789	Darling Milling Co., Fremont, Mich	Perfection Meal	Guaranteed	8.66	3.10	70.16	4.45
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
790	North West Mills Co., Winona, Minn	Sugarota Dairy Feed	Guaranteed	16.50	14.00	.....	.....
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
791	Swift & Co., Chicago Ill	Digester Tankage	Guaranteed	60.00	.....	.....	8.00
			Found	61.25	.....	.....	11.72
792	Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill	Beef Scraps	Guaranteed	50.00	.....	.....	8.00
			Found	56.00	.....	.....	15.07
793	Corn Products Co., Chicago, Ill	Diamond Hog Meal	Guaranted	*18.00	13.00+carbon	41.50	8.00
			Found	20.47	11.05	39.57	10.40
794	Corn Products Co., Chicago, Ill	Buffalo Gluten Feed	Guaranteed	*24.00	8.50	50.50	2.50
			Found	24.67	6.85	52.95	2.87
795	Huron Valley Mills, Bad Axe, Mich	Chicken Feed	Guaranteed	10.06	3.77	71.05	3.27
			Found	10.15	2.70	72.59	3.27
796	Hannah & Lay Co., Traverse City, Mich	Coarse Corn Meal	Guaranteed	9.89	4.55	66.52	6.97
			Found	9.10	2.40	74.74	4.80
797	Callam Mills, Saginaw, Mich	Bob White Poultry Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	65.00	3.00
			Found	10.41	4.12	66.61	3.35
798	A. L. Hibbard, Sturgis, Mich	No. 1 Chop	Guaranteed	8.84	4.75	71.05	4.30
			Found	8.84	4.75	71.05	4.30
799	Twin City Milling Co., St. Jospeh, Mich	No. 1 Dairy Feed	Guaranteed	8.49	4.47	71.84	3.90
			Found	8.49	4.47	71.84	3.39

*Guaranteed analysis changed November 3, 1910 to 23 to 25% protein—8.50% crude fibre— 50.00% nitrogen free extract— 2.50% ether extract. No subsequent analysis made.

Tabulated Analysis of Commercial Feed Stuffs. (Year Ending April 1, 1911).

License No.	Manufacturers and address.	Brand.		Protein. Per cent.	Crude fiber. Per cent.	Nitrogen—Free extract. Per cent.	Ether extract. Per cent.
800	Three Rivers Milling Co., Three Rivers, Mich	No. 1 Corn & Oat Chop	Guaranteed	9.45	5.60	69.50	4.25
			Found	9.45	5.60	69.50	4.25
801	Portland Milling Co., Portland, Mich	Puritas Corn & Oat Feed	Guaranteed	10.41	7.97	64.63	4.77
			Found	10.41	7.97	64.63	4.77
802	Portland Milling Co., Portland, Mich	Champion Mixed Feed	Guaranteed	14.87	7.55	58.56	3.92
			Found	14.87	7.55	58.56	3.92
803	The J. W. Biles Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	Union Grains (Ubiko) Biles Ready Dairy Ration	Guaranteed	24.00	9.00	50.00	7.00
			Found	25.02	10.27	46.29	6.90
804	The J. W. Biles Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	Ubiko Horse and Stock Feed	Guaranteed	16.00	9.00	54.00	6.00
			Found	16.89	8.37	54.67	7.42
805	Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo	Purina Mill Feed—Chick Size	Guaranteed	11.00	4.00	.....	.....
			Found	11.29	3.20	71.72	3.67
806	Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo	Purina Mill Feed—Scratch Size	Guaranteed	11.00	4.00	.....	.....
			Found	10.59	3.85	69.25	4.25
807	Illinois Feed Mills, St. Louis, Mo	Feed Well Mill Feed—Chick Size	Guaranteed	10.00	6.00	.....	.....
			Found	9.71	3.95	60.43	4.17
808	Illinois Feed Mills, St. Louis, Mo	Feed Well Mill Feed—Scratch Size	Guaranteed	10.00	6.00	.....	.....
			Found	9.01	3.65	63.18	3.15
809	The Great Western Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill	Boss Feed	Guaranteed	8.00	11.00	49.00	3.50
			Found	7.87	6.82	65.28	3.75
810	The Great Western Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill	Gregson Calfs Meal	Guaranteed	25.00	5.00	43.00	5.00
			Found	25.99	5.42	45.04	7.07
811	The Great Western Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill	Daisy Dairy Feed	Guaranteed	15.00	12.00	38.00	3.00
			Found	17.85	15.17	47.94	3.32
812	The Great Western Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill	Sterling Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	4.00	61.00	3.00
			Found	10.06	2.87	70.33	3.57
813	National Food Co., Fond Du Lac, Wis	National (No milk) Calf Food	Guaranteed	17.25	6.00	.....	5.00
			Found	20.65	5.67	53.54	5.85
814	American Cotton Oil Co., New York	Choice Cotton Seed Meal	Guaranteed	41.00	10.50	.....	6.50
			Found	40.42	7.50	29.01	11.15

815	North West Mills Co., Winona, Minn	Sugarota Calf Meal	Guaranteed	25.00	6.00	55.00	.....
			Found	25.99	4.92	49.31	6.52
816	Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis	Badger Alfalfa Horse & Mule Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	15.00	50.00	2.50
			Found	12.42	13.27	54.08	2.52
817	Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	Mas-All Feed	Guaranteed	9.50	2.00	80.00	1.40
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
818	The Exchange Cotton & Linseed Meal Co., Kansas City, Mo	Rose Brand Cotton Seed Meal & Cake	Guaranteed	41.00	10.00	6.00	8.00
			Found	47.95	7.75	25.50	8.27
819	Cass City Milling Co., Cass City, Mich	No. 1 Chop Feed	Guaranteed	10.85	9.22	62.62	4.62
			Found				
820	International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn	Intern'al Poultry Feed, Bone & Charcoal	Guaranteed	15.00	10.00	50.00	4.00
			Found	16.10	11.35	51.16	5.27
821	West Branch Flour Mfg. Co., West Branch, Mich	St. Car Feed	Guaranteed	8.40	3.80	68.74	4.27
			Found	8.40	3.80	68.74	4.27
822	Amendt Milling Co., Monroe, Mich	AMCO Scratch Grain	Guaranteed	9.54	4.30	68.51	2.40
			Found	9.54	4.30	68.51	2.40
823	Amendt Milling Co., Monroe, Mich	AMCO Chop Feed	Guaranteed	7.87	10.95	64.62	3.92
			Found	7.87	10.95	64.62	3.92
824	Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich	Barley Bran	Guaranteed	7.81	25.66	52.10	1.48
			Found	7.17	23.40	54.62	1.70
825	Stark & Neckel, Detroit, Mich	Prize Chicken Feed	Guaranteed	9.97	3.42	68.72	2.92
			Found	9.97	3.42	68.72	2.92
826	Stark & Neckel, Detroit, Mich	Prize Chop Feed	Guaranteed	8.14	6.55	68.58	3.77
			Found	7.79	6.17	71.24	3.12
827	Ferdinand Becker, Grand Rapids, Mich	Corn Meal	Guaranteed	8.22	2.40	67.98	4.00
			Found	8.22	2.40	67.98	4.00
828	Standard Grocer & Milling Co., Holland, Mich	Standard Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	9.45	4.02	64.05	2.72
			Found	9.54	3.85	63.91	2.80
829	Hygienic Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich	Mapl-Flake Stock Feed	Guaranteed	9.54	2.27	78.58	1.10
			Found	9.54	2.27	78.58	1.10
830	Hygienic Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich	Mapl-Corn Flake Stock Feed	Guaranteed	6.74	.77	85.66	.57
			Found	6.74	.77	85.66	.57
831	Oliver Field Milling Co., Detroit	No. 2 Chop Feed	Guaranteed	7.87	7.97	63.77	5.27
			Found	7.87	7.97	63.77	5.27
832	Oliver Field Milling Co., Detroit	Noxemall Chicken Feed	Guaranteed	10.32	4.65	65.29	3.62
			Found	10.32	4.65	65.29	3.62

Tabulated Analysis of Commercial Feed Stuffs. (Year Ending April 1, 1911).

License No.	Manufacturers and address.	Brand.		Protein. Per cent.	Crude fiber. Per cent.	Nitrogen—Free extract. Per cent.	Ether extract. Per cent.
833	Oliver-Field Milling Co., Detroit	Noxemall Chop Feed	Guaranteed	9.71	4.72	66.88	3.07
			Found	9.71	4.72	66.88	3.07
834	The Morris Kent Co., Kalamazoo, Mich	Corn & Oat Feed	Guaranteed	8.92	4.55	64.94	3.95
			Found	8.92	4.55	61.94	3.95
835	Gaiser Bros., Grand Rapids, Mich	Gaiser's gg Producer	Guaranteed	10.32	5.00	66.74	4.00
			Found	10.32	5.00	66.74	4.00
836	National Feed Co., St. Louis, Mo	Red Tag Cotton Seed Meal	Guaranteed	41.00	14.00	.....	6.50
			Found	39.81	9.77	29.13	8.12
837	Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill	Blood Meal	Guaranteed	80.00	1 50	.....	.....
			Found	83.65	.....	.....	.....
838	Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill	Beef Scraps	Guaranteed	55.00	1.50	.....	12.00
			Found	68.25	.....	.....	14.25
839	Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill	Poultry Bone	Guaranteed	25.00	1.50	.....	.5
			Found	24.85	.....	.....	2.60
840	Lichtenberg & Son, Detroit, Mich	Litchenberg's Chop Feed	Guaranteed	7.87	4.00	71.12	3.62
			Found	7.87	4.00	71.12	3.62
841	A. F. Peavy & Sons, Howell, Mich	PVS Chicken Feed	Guaranteed	9.97	4.47	67.66	3.27
			Found	9.97	4.47	67.66	3.27
842	Oliver-Field Milling Co., Detroit, Mich	Noxemall Baby Chick Feed	Guaranteed	8.92	3.22	65.50	4.07
			Found	8.92	3.22	65.50	4.07
843	The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill	Globe Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.5
			Found	11.46	4.62	69.13	3.25
844	The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill	Pine Tree Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	10.32	2.75	65.88	2.52
845	The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill	Colonial Developing Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	10.50	3.05	67.15	2.72
846	The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill	Crescent Chick Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
847	The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill	Sun Chick Starter	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	10.15	3.05	64.68	2.62

848	The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.	Queen Poultry Mash	Guaranteed	11.00	10.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
849	The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.	King Pigeon Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	12.07	3.75	63.29	3.22
850	The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.	Alfalfa Meal	Guaranteed	12.00	30.00	60.00	1.00
			Found	12.95	33.93	37.44	1.25
851	The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.	White Cross Scratch Feed With Grit	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	10.67	3.80	64.35	2.75
852	The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.	White Cross Chick Feed with Grit	Guaranteed	10.00	5.00	60.00	2.50
			Found	10.41	3.77	67.19	3.02
853	The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.	White Cross Stock Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	10.00	60.00	3.00
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
854	Hirst & Begley Linseed Co., Chicago, Ill.	H. & B. Ground Linseed Cake	Guaranteed	34.00	9.00	42.00	8.00
			Found	34.91	7.35	35.16	11.80
855	American Malting Co., Detroit, Mich.	Chicken Feed	Guaranteed	12.95	4.90	63.94	3.00
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
856	Jonathan Hale & Sons, Lyons, Mich.	Corn and Oat Feed	Guaranteed	10.59	7.30	67.19	5.10
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
857	Wykes & Co. (Sales Agents), Grand Rapids, Mich.	Old Process Laxo-Cake Meal	Guaranteed	25 to 30	9 to 11	40 to 45	8 to 12
			Found	26.07	10.50	38.56	8.90
858	Humphrey-Godwin & Co., Memphis, Tenn.	Dixie Brand Cotton Seed Meal	Guaranteed	38½ to 43	10 to 13	26.00	7 to 9
			Found	38.32	9.10	30.07	9.67
859	The Travis-Emmick Co., Napoleon, Ohio	Peerless Chick Feed	Guaranteed	10.93	3.35	.....	3.25
			Found	10.50	2.70	61.45	3.25
860	Detroit Milling Co., Detroit, Mich.	Adrian Chop Feed	Guaranteed	9.5	6.00	.....	.....
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
861	Wright Bros. & Co., Greenville, Mich.	Corn and Oat Feed	Guaranteed	9.80	5.65	70.46	3.72
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
862	Bad Axe Grain Co., Bad Axe, Mich.	Egg Brand Poultry Feed	Guaranteed	10.85	4.52	67.09	3.07
			Found	11.02	4.45	69.54	2.80
863	Bad Axe Grain Co., Bad Axe, Mich.	Axe Brand Ground Feed	Guaranteed	12.51	8.25	62.33	4.07
			Found	12.51	8.25	62.33	4.07
864	Argo Milling Co., Charlevoix and East Jordan, Mich.	Coarse Corn Meal	Guaranteed	10.41	3.40	69.44	5.55
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
865	Wolcott Bros., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Poultry Food	Guaranteed	9.80	4.50	63.18	2.52
			Found	9.80	4.50	63.18	2.52

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License No.	Manufacturers and address.	Brand.		Protein. Per cent.	Crude fiber. Per cent.	Nitrogen—Free extract. Per cent.	Ether extract. Per cent.
866	Wolcott Bros., Mt. Clemens, Mich	Wolcott's Chop	Guaranteed	8.92	6.95	65.09	4.17
			Found	8.92	6.95	65.09	4.17
867	Grain Products Co., Detroit and Battle Creek, Mich	Corn Flakes Feed	Guaranteed	7.44	.80	83.55	1.60
			Found	7.44	.80	83.55	1.60
868	Malta Vita Pure Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich	By-Products of Malta Vita and Corn Flakes.	Guaranteed	8.49	1.35	77.58	1.32
			Found	8.49	1.35	77.58	1.32
869	Battle Creek Health Stock Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich	Battle Creek Health Stock Food	Guaranteed	29.31	8.38	36.23	5.14
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
870	The Hottelet Co., Milwaukee, Wis	Holstein Brewers' Dried Grains	Guaranteed	27.00	14.00	.....	6.00
			Found	22.84	14.85	43.67	7.06
871	North-West Mills Co., Winona, Minn	Sugarota Chick Feed	Guaranteed	13.50	12.00	55.00	3.50
			Found	11.81	3.60	70.82	2.27
872	North-West Mills Co., Winona, Minn	Sugarota Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	12.00	12.00	50.00	3.50
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
873	Bartlett Co., (Sales Agents), Jackson, Mich	Blatchford's Calf Meal	Guaranteed	25.00	5.00	47.50	5.00
			Found	24.06	6.85	48.37	6.27
874	Price Cereal Products Co., Yorkville, Mich	Middlings	Guaranteed	13.12	4.22	65.40	4.47
			Found	13.12	4.22	65.40	4.47
875	Price Cereal Products Co., Yorkville, Mich	Flaked Feed	Guaranteed	16.01	4.95	52.28	7.22
			Found	16.01	4.95	52.28	7.22
876	Wykes & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	YX Corn Meal	Guaranteed	8.31	2.05	72.76	4.32
			Found	8.31	2.05	72.76	4.32
877	Rosendall & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	No. 1 Feed	Guaranteed	8.40	3.30	72.12	3.60
			Found	8.40	3.30	72.12	3.60
878	Young & Stratton Bros., Allegan, Mich	Corn and Oat Chop	Guaranteed	9.62	4.02	69.13	4.42
			Found	9.62	4.02	69.13	4.42
879	Fairfield & Kolvoord, Allegan, Mich	XXXX Chicken Feed	Guaranteed	9.45	5.35	67.73	3.22
			Found	9.45	5.35	67.73	3.22
880	Fairfield & Kolvoord, Allegan, Mich	XXXX Chop Feed	Guaranteed	8.92	4.10	69.84	4.37
			Found	8.92	4.10	69.84	4.37

881	Standard Grocer & Milling Co., Holland, Mich	Corn Meal Fine Ground	Guaranteed	7.79	2.02	72.19	4.05
			Found	7.79	2.02	72.19	4.05
882	David Stott, Detroit, Mich	Coarse Feeding Corn Meal	Guaranteed	8.25	3.00	72.25	5.75
			Found	9.10	3.65	68.45	7.80
883	J. F. Eesley Milling Co., Plainwell, Mich	No. 1 Ground Feed	Guaranteed	8.75	4.07	69.63	5.17
			Found	8.75	4.07	69.63	5.17
884	J. E. Bartlett Co., Jackson, Mich	Mich. Farmer Brand Cotton Seed Meal	Guaranteed	41.21	7.85	29.12	8.40
			Found	40.25	9.63	25.93	7.68
885	North-West Mills Co., Winona, Minn	Sugarota Horse Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	14.00	56.00	3.00
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
886	Grand Rapids Brewing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	Dried Grains	Guaranteed	25.37	13.50	37.78	7.50
			Found	25.37	13.50	37.78	7.50
887	George E. Little, Kalamazoo, Mich	Chop Feed	Guaranteed	8.84	3.20	69.26	5.92
			Found	8.84	3.20	69.26	5.92
888	S. P. Davis, Little Rock, Ark	Good Luck Brand Cotton Seed Meal	Guaranteed	39.90	8.02	27.64	8.80
			Found	40.77	8.45	24.94	9.95
889	Model Milling Co., Port Huron, Mich	Modelfood for Poultry	Guaranteed	10.50	4.12	72.51	2.97
			Found	10.24	2.92	72.00	3.60
890	Henderson & Sons Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	Corn Meal	Guaranteed	7.79	1.85	74.50	3.90
			Found	7.79	1.85	74.50	3.90
891	Saginaw Milling Co., Saginaw, Mich	Stock Feed	Guaranteed	9.97	5.40	66.26	5.42
			Found	9.97	5.40	66.26	5.42
892	Saginaw Milling Co., Saginaw, Mich	Nutro Horse Feed	Guaranteed	11.72	6.50	62.54	6.40
			Found	11.72	6.50	62.54	6.40
893	Saginaw Milling Co., Saginaw, Mich	Wolverine Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	10.85	2.85	68.65	3.55
			Found	10.85	2.85	68.65	3.55
894	The Bartlett Co., Jackson, Mich	Bartlett's Famous Corn and Oat Feed	Guaranteed	8.22	8.65	66.15	5.07
			Found	8.22	8.65	66.15	5.07
895	Thunder Bay Milling Co., Alpena, Mich	Coarse Corn Meal	Guaranteed	7.87	1.85	75.70	2.70
			Found	7.87	1.85	75.70	2.70
896	Cheboygan Flour Mill Co., Cheboygan, Mich	Corn Germ Meal	Guaranteed	9.27	3.02	69.48	6.62
			Found	9.27	3.02	69.48	6.62
897	Star of the West Milling Co., Frankenmuth, Mich	Special Feed	Guaranteed	8.57	8.97	67.27	3.65
			Found	8.57	8.97	67.27	3.65
898	Emil Wiese, Saginaw, Mich	No. 2 Feed	Guaranteed	7.00	8.55	70.15	3.07
			Found	7.00	8.55	70.15	3.07

Tabulated Analysis of Commercial Feed Stuffs. (Year Ending April 1, 1911).

License No.	Manufacturers and address.	Brand.		Protein. Per cent.	Crude fiber. Per cent.	Nitrogen—Free extract. Per cent.	Ether extract. Per cent.
899	Brand & Harding Milling Co., Saginaw, Mich	Mixed Feed	Guaranteed	8.75	4.07	70.02	5.37
			Found	8.75	4.07	70.02	5.37
900	H. P. Boehm Co., Benton Harbor, Mich	Corn and Oats Feed	Guaranteed	8.57	3.72	71.12	4.12
			Found	8.57	3.12	71.36	4.02
901	H. P. Boehm Co., Benton Harbor, Mich	Star Mixed Chicken Grains	Guaranteed	9.89	4.00	66.81	3.02
			Found	9.27	4.75	67.89	3.40
902	Grand Rapids Grain & Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	No. 1 Feed	Guaranteed	8.22	3.00	72.21	3.22
			Found	8.22	3.00	72.21	3.22
903	Grand Rapids Grain & Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	Purity Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	9.36	4.62	67.00	3.62
			Found	9.36	4.62	67.00	3.62
904	Watson & Frost Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	Hoyle Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	11.37	7.22	63.30	4.25
			Found	11.37	7.22	63.30	4.25
905	Watson & Frost Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	Fine Feed Corn Meal	Guaranteed	7.26	1.42	75.52	3.15
			Found	7.26	1.42	75.52	3.15
906	The C. E. DePuy Co., Stockbridge, Mich	Victor Chick Feed	Guaranteed	9.54	3.05	67.73	2.92
			Found	9.54	3.05	67.73	2.92
907	Beach Milling Co., Holland, Mich	Fine Ground Corn Meal	Guaranteed	7.96	2.00	73.25	3.60
			Found	7.96	2.00	73.25	3.60
908	C. C. Wright, Owosso, Mich	Wright's Mixture	Guaranteed	9.89	3.55	65.31	3.00
			Found	11.90	4.10	63.21	2.97
909	Wolverine Feed Co., Battle Creek, Mich	Wolverine Horse Feed	Guaranteed	10.24	11.17	61.08	3.10
			Found	10.32	13.40	58.88	3.70
910	J. Cornwell & Sons, Cadillac, Mich	Coarse Corn Meal	Guaranteed	8.84	2.55	70.58	4.57
			Found	9.80	2.60	72.41	5.07
911	R. J. Towar Milling Co., Greenville, Mich	Coarse Corn Meal	Guaranteed	8.66	2.57	71.20	4.40
			Found	8.66	2.57	71.20	4.40
912	Harris Milling Co., Ltd., Mt. Pleasant, Mich	Mixed Feed	Guaranteed	7.70	1.65	72.92	3.85
			Found	7.70	1.65	72.91	3.85
913	The O'Brien Varnish Co., South Bend, Ind.	O'Brien's Screw Press Old Process Linseed Oil Meal	Guaranteed	35.26	7.65	36.14	8.22
			Found	35.26	7.65	36.14	8.22

914	The Hecker Cereal Co., Milwaukee, Wis	Hecker's Horse Feed	Guaranteed	8.50	12.50	62.75	.....
			Found	8.49	12.45	64.08	3.57
915	Mayflower Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind	Chop Feed	Guaranteed	9.50	5.00	67.50	5.00
			Found	9.80	3.40	67.48	5.90
916	Alma Grain & Lumber Co., Alma, Mich	Alma Molasses Stock Food	Guaranteed	12.51	12.33	55.84	3.60
			Found	15.40	11.85	55.02	2.55
917	C. F. Beach Stock Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich	Calf Feed	Guaranteed	24.24	6.77	54.20	5.05
			Found	24.15	6.87	55.16	4.82
918	Memphis Cotton Seed Products Co., Memphis, Tenn	"Selden" Brand Cotton Seed Meal	Guaranteed	39 to 41	10.00	26.00	6.00
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
919	Wykes & Co. (Distributors), Grand Rapids, Mich	YX Cottonseed Meal	Guaranteed	41 to 43	8 to 10	.....	7 to 9
			Found	41.56	7.80	27.54	8.15
920	King Milling Co., Lowell, Mich	King Corn Meal	Guaranteed	9.19	3.22	67.99	6.42
			Found	9.36	3.35	70.86	6.37
921	Joseph Wellman Sons, Port Huron, Mich	Mixed Chicken Feed	Guaranteed	9.01	3.30	70.88	3.40
			Found	9.01	3.30	70.88	3.40
922	Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo	Alfalfa Meal	Guaranteed	14.00	25.00	44.00	1.25
			Found	16.54	24.86	37.41	2.05
923	Geo. B. Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill	Smith's Cotton Seed Residue	Guaranteed	21.11	22.11	30.00	5.00
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
924	Alma Grain & Lumber Co., Alma, Mich	Alma Poultry Food	Guaranteed	9.45	3.40	64.79	2.92
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
925	The Michigan Mills, Chicago, Ill	Michigan Mills Old Process Oil Meal	Guaranteed	30 to 36	6 to 10	37 to 42	5 to 8
			Found	30.10	8.35	39.09	8.22
926	Faramel Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y	Faramel Horse Feed	Guaranteed	9.19	6.64	59.15	3.63
			Found	9.19	6.64	59.15	3.63
927	American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill	Sucrene Alfalfa Horse & Mule Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	13.50	50.00	3.50
			Found	12.77	12.52	56.38	5.45
928	American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill	Amco Linseed Meal	Guaranteed	32.00	11.00	30.00	6.00
			Found	33.07	7.70	36.44	8.90
929	American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill	Sucrene Hog Feed	Guaranteed	18.00	12.00	40.00	5.00
			Found	19.73	9.64	41.05	6.61
930	American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill	Sucrene Mixing Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	12.00	46.00	2.00
			Found	12.58	12.89	49.86	4.20
931	The J. W. Biles Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	XXXX Distiller's Dried Grains	Guaranteed	31.00	13.00	.....	12.00
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....

Tabulated Analysis of Commercial Feed Stuffs. (Year Ending April 1, 1911).

License No.	Manufacturers and address.	Brand.		Protein. Per cent.	Crude fiber. Per cent.	Nitrogen—Free extract. Per cent.	Ether extract. Per cent.
899	Brand & Harding Milling Co., Saginaw, Mich	Mixed Feed	Guaranteed	8.75	4.07	70.02	5.37
			Found	8.75	4.07	70.02	5.37
900	H. P. Boehm Co., Benton Harbor, Mich	Corn and Oats Feed	Guaranteed	8.57	3.72	71.12	4.12
			Found	8.57	3.12	71.36	4.02
901	H. P. Boehm Co., Benton Harbor, Mich	Star Mixed Chicken Grains	Guaranteed	9.89	4.00	66.81	3.02
			Found	9.27	4.75	67.89	3.40
902	Grand Rapids Grain & Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	No. 1 Feed	Guaranteed	8.22	3.00	72.21	3.22
			Found	8.22	3.00	72.21	3.22
903	Grand Rapids Grain & Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	Purity Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	9.36	4.62	67.00	3.62
			Found	9.36	4.62	67.00	3.62
904	Watson & Frost Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	Hoyle Scratch Feed	Guaranteed	11.37	7.22	63.30	4.25
			Found	11.37	7.22	63.30	4.25
905	Watson & Frost Co., Grand Rapids, Mich	Fine Feed Corn Meal	Guaranteed	7.26	1.42	75.52	3.15
			Found	7.26	1.42	75.52	3.15
906	The C. E. DePuy Co., Stockbridge, Mich	Victor Chick Feed	Guaranteed	9.54	3.05	67.73	2.92
			Found	9.54	3.05	67.73	2.92
907	Beach Milling Co., Holland, Mich	Fine Ground Corn Meal	Guaranteed	7.96	2.00	73.25	3.60
			Found	7.96	2.00	73.25	3.60
908	C. C. Wright, Owosso, Mich	Wright's Mixture	Guaranteed	9.89	3.55	65.31	3.00
			Found	11.90	4.10	63.21	2.97
909	Wolverine Feed Co., Battle Creek, Mich	Wolverine Horse Feed	Guaranteed	10.24	11.17	61.08	3.10
			Found	10.32	13.40	58.88	3.70
910	J. Cornwell & Sons, Cadillac, Mich	Coarse Corn Meal	Guaranteed	8.84	2.55	70.58	4.57
			Found	9.80	2.60	72.41	5 07
911	R. J. Towar Milling Co., Greenville, Mich	Coarse Corn Meal	Guaranteed	8.66	2.57	71.20	4.40
			Found	8.66	2.57	71.20	4.40
912	Harris Milling Co., Ltd., Mt. Pleasant, Mich	Mixed Feed	Guaranteed	7.70	1.65	72 92	3.85
			Found	7.70	1.65	72.91	3.85
913	The O'Brien Varnish Co., South Bend, Ind.	O'Brien's Screw Press Old Process Linseed Oil Meal	Guaranteed	35.26	7.65	36.14	8.22
			Found	35.26	7.65	36.14	8.22

914	The Hecker Cereal Co., Milwaukee, Wis	Hecker's Horse Feed	Guaranteed	8.50	12.50	62.75	.....
			Found	8.49	12.45	64.08	3.57
915	Mayflower Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind	Chop Feed	Guaranteed	9.50	5.00	67.50	5.00
			Found	9.80	3.40	67.48	5.90
916	Alma Grain & Lumber Co., Alma, Mich	Alma Molasses Stock Food	Guaranteed	12.51	12.33	55.84	3.60
			Found	15.40	11.85	55.02	2.55
917	C. F. Beach Stock Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich	Calf Feed	Guaranteed	24.24	6.77	54.20	5.05
			Found	24.15	6.87	55.16	4.82
918	Memphis Cotton Seed Products Co., Memphis, Tenn	"Selden" Brand Cotton Seed Meal	Guaranteed	39 to 41	10.00	26.00	6.00
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
919	Wykes & Co. (Distributors), Grand Rapids, Mich	YX Cottonseed Meal	Guaranteed	41 to 43	8 to 10	.....	7 to 9
			Found	41.56	7.80	27.54	8.15
920	King Milling Co., Lowell, Mich	King Corn Meal	Guaranteed	9.19	3.22	67.99	6.42
			Found	9.36	3.35	70.86	6.37
921	Joseph Wellman Sons, Port Huron, Mich	Mixed Chicken Feed	Guaranteed	9.01	3.30	70.88	3.40
			Found	9.01	3.30	70.88	3.40
922	Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo	Alfalfa Meal	Guaranteed	14.00	25.00	44.00	1.25
			Found	16.54	24.86	37.41	2.05
923	Geo. B. Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill	Smith's Cotton Seed Residue	Guaranteed	21.11	22.11	30.00	5.00
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
924	Alma Grain & Lumber Co., Alma, Mich	Alma Poultry Food	Guaranteed	9.45	3.40	64.79	2.92
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
925	The Michigan Mills, Chicago, Ill	Michigan Mills Old Process Oil Meal	Guaranteed	30 to 36	6 to 10	37 to 42	5 to 8
			Found	30.10	8.35	39.09	8.22
926	Faramel Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y	Faramel Horse Feed	Guaranteed	9.19	6.64	59.15	3.63
			Found	9.19	6.64	59.15	3.63
927	American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill	Sucrene Alfalfa Horse & Mule Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	13.50	50.00	3.50
			Found	12.77	12.52	56.38	5.45
928	American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill	Ameo Linseed Meal	Guaranteed	32.00	11.00	30.00	6.00
			Found	33.07	7.70	36.44	8.90
929	American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill	Sucrene Hog Feed	Guaranteed	18.00	12.00	40.00	5.00
			Found	19.73	9.64	41.05	6.61
930	American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill	Sucrene Mixing Feed	Guaranteed	10.00	12.00	46.00	2.00
			Found	12.58	12.89	49.86	4.20
931	The J. W. Biles Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	XXXX Distiller's Dried Grains	Guaranteed	31.00	13.00	.....	12.00
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....

Tabulated Analysis of Commercial Feed Stuffs. (Year Ending April 1, 1911).

License No.	Manufacturers and address.	Brand.		Protein. Per cent.	Crude fiber. Per cent.	Nitrogen—Free extract. Per cent.	Ether extract. Per cent.
932	American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill.	Amco Cottonseed Meal	Guaranteed	41.00	10.00	20.00	8.00
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
933	King Milling Co., Lowell, Mich.	King Corn and Oat Feed	Guaranteed	10.06	5.40	65.09	6.63
			Found	10.32	4.45	69.12	5.85
934	American Maize Oil Refining Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	Maizina Feed	Guaranteed	16 to 18	3 to 6	54 to 56	5 to 7
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Robert Turnball & Son, Lapeer, Mich.	Corn and Oat Chop	Guaranteed	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Found	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Van Eyck-Weurding Milling Co., Holland, Mich.	Fine Corn Meal	Guaranteed	.....	.....	.....	.....
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Wm. Fleumer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.
No. 781. Fleumer's Chicken Feed 50

Gaiser Bros., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
No. 835. Gaiser's Egg Producer 54

Grain Products Co., Detroit and Battle Creek, Michigan.
No. 867. Corn Flakes Feed 56

Grand Rapids Brewing Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
No 886. Dried Grains 57

Grand Rapids Grain and Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
No. 902. No. 1 Feed 58
No. 903. Purity Scratch Feed 58

Great Western Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill.
No. 809. Boss Feed 52
No. 810. Gregsons Calf Meal 52
No. 811. Daisy Dairy Feed 52
No. 812. Sterling Scratch Feed 52

Jonathan Hale & Sons, Lyons, Mich.
No. 856. Corn and Oat Feed 55

Hankey Milling Co., Petoskey, Michigan.
No. 753. "Corn Meal" 49

Hannah & Lay Co., Traverse City, Michigan.
No. 796. Coarse Corn Meal 51

Harris Milling Co., Ltd., Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.
No. 912. Mixed Feed 58

The Hecker Cereal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
No. 914. Hecker's Horse Feed 59

Henderson & Sons Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
No. 890. Corn Meal 57

A. L. Hibbard, Sturgis, Michigan.
No. 798. No. 1 Chop 51

Hirst & Begley Linseed Co., Chicago, Ill.
No. 854. H. & B. Ground Linseed Cake 55

The Hottelet Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
No. 870. Holstein Brewers' Dried Grains 56

Humphrey-Godwin & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
No. 858. Dixie Brand Cotton Seed Meal 57

Huron Milling Co., Harbor Beach, Michigan.
No. 729. Mixed Feed 47
No. 730. Jenks Gluten Feed 47

Huron Valley Mills, Bad Axe, Michigan.
No. 795. Chicken Feed 51

Albert Hyde, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
No. 784. Meal 51

Hygienic Food Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.
No. 829. Mapl-Flake Stock Feed 53
No. 830. Mapl-Corn Flake Stock Feed 53

Illinois Feed Mills, St. Louis, Mo.
No. 807. Feed Well Mill Feed—Chick Size 52
No. 808. Feed Well Mill Feed—Scratch Size 52

Illinois Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.
No. 706. Phoenix Brand Poultry Feed 46
No. 707. Monitor Brand Chick Feed 46

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International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 727. International Dairy Feed 47
No. 728. International Horse Feed 47
No. 820. International Poultry Feed, Bone & Charcoal 47

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 763. International Medicinal Poultry Food 49
No. 764. International Medicinal Stock Food Tonic 49

Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.
No. 731. Dried Brewers Grains 47
No. 732. Dry Corn Flake Feed 47

King Milling Co., Lowell, Michigan.
No 920. King Corn Meal 59
No. 933. King Corn and Oat Feed 60

The Morris Kent Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan.
No. 834. Corn and Oat Feed 54

H. C. Knoke & Co., Chicago, Ill.
No. 721. Perfecto Poultry Food 47

Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.
No. 922. Alfalfa Meal 59

Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
No. 816. Badger Alfalfa Horse and Mule Feed 53

Lichtenberg & Son, Detroit, Michigan.
No. 840. Lichtenberg's Chop Feed 54

George E. Little, Kalamazoo, Michigan.
No. 887. Chop Feed 57

Guy G. Major Co., Toledo, Ohio.
No. 744. Old Process Oil Meal 48

Malta Vita Pure Food Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.
No. 868. By-Products of Malta Vita and Corn Flakes 56

Mayflower Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind
No. 915. Chop Feed 59

McMorran Milling Co., Port Huron, Michigan.
No. 754. No. 2 Chop 49

Memphis Cotton Seed Products Co., Memphis, Tenn.
No. 918. "Selden" Brand Cotton Seed Meal 59

Michigan Cereal Co., Port Huron, Michigan.
No. 716. No. 2 Chop 47
No. 745. Pea Bran 48

Michigan Mills, Chicago, Ill.
No. 925. Michigan Mills Old Process Oil Meal 59

Midland Linseed Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 751. Midland Old Process Ground Linseed Cake 49

Metzger Seed and Oil Co., Toledo, Ohio.
No. 733. Oil Meal 47

Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 736. Ground Oil Cake 48

Model Milling Co., Port Huron, Michigan.
No. 889. Modelfood for Poultry 57

National Feed Co., St. Louis, Mo.
No. 836. Red Tag Cotton Seed Meal 54

National Food Co., Fond Du Lac, Wis.
No. 813. National (No Milk) Calf Food 52

Northrup-King & Co., Minn.
No. 760. Sterling Baby Chick Starter 49
No. 761. Sterling Chick Feed 49
No. 762. Sterling Hen Feed 49

North-West Mills Co., Winona, Minn.
No. 790. Sugarota Dairy Feed 51
No. 815. Sugarota Calf Meal 53
No. 871. Sugarota Chick Feed 56
No. 872. Sugarota Scratch Feed 56
No. 885. Sugarota Horse Feed 57

O'Brien Varnish Co., South Bend, Ind.
No. 913. O'Brien Screw Press Old Process Linseed Oil Meal 58

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Oliver-Field Milling Co., Detroit, Michigan.
No. 831. No. 2 Chop 53
No. 832. Noxemall Chicken Feed 53
No. 833. Noxemall Chop Feed 54
No. 842. Noxemall Baby Chick Feed 54

Parsons & Hobart, Detroit, Michigan.
No. 723. Parsons & Hobart Chop Feed 47

M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb.
No. 766. Peters June Pasture Dairy Meal 49
No. 767. Peters Arab Horse Feed 50
No. 768. Peters Alfal-fat Sugar Meal 50

A. F. Peavy & Sons, Howell, Michigan.
No. 841. PVS Chicken Feed 54

Portland Milling Co., Portland, Michigan.
No. 801. Puritas Corn and Oat Feed 52
No. 802. Champion Mixed Feed 52

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Michigan.
No. 776. Flaked Corn 50
No. 777. Cereal Feeding Stuff 50
No. 778. Grape Nut Feeding Stuffs 50
No. 779. H & C. Feed 50
No. 824. Barley Bran 53

Price Cereal Products Co., Yorkville, Michigan.
No. 874. Middlings 56
No. 875. Flaked Feed 56

Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.
No. 708. Quaker Molasses Dairy Feed 46
No. 709. Victor Feed 46
No. 710. Schumacher Stock Feed 46
No. 711. Schumacher Calf Meal 46
No. 712. American Hen Scratching Grains 46
No. 713. High Life Poultry Food (Hen) 46
No. 714. Schumacher Chick Feed 46
No. 715. Schumacher Scratching Grains 46
No. 780. High Life Poultry Food (Chick) 50
No. 817. Maz-All Feed 53

Ralston Purina Co., Vassar, Michigan.
No. 805. Purina Mill Feed— Chick Feed 52
No. 806. Purina Mill Feed—Scratch Size 52

Reliance Milling Co., Vassar, Michigan.
No. 725. Special Feed 47

Roberts Cotton Oil Co., Cairo, Ill.
No. 756. Cotton Seed Meal 49

Rosendall & Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
No. 877. No. 1 Feed 56

Saginaw Milling Co., Saginaw, Michigan.
No. 891. Stock Feed 57
No. 892. Nutro Horse Feed 57
No. 893. Wolverine Scratch Feed 57

Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
No. 773. Schlitz Purity Dried Grains 50

Scheuren & Mok, Detroit, Michigan.
No. 787. Chop Feed 51
No. 788. Mixed Poultry Food 51

The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
No. 737. SWC Linseed Meal, Old Process 48

George B. Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill.
No. 923. Smith's Cotton Seed Residue 59

Standard Grocer & Milling Co., Holland, Michigan.
No. 828. Standard Scratch Feed 63
No. 881. Corn Meal Fine Ground 57

Stark & Neckel, Detroit, Michigan.
No. 825. Prize Chicken Feed 53
No. 826. Prize Chop Feed 53

Star of the West Milling Co., Frankenmuth, Michigan.
No. 897. Special Feed 57

David Stott, Detroit, Michigan.
No. 785. Winner Chop Feed 51
No. 882. Coarse Feeding Corn Meal 57

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F. J. Stuart, Pontiac, Michigan.
No. 717. Stuart's Chicken Feed 47

Sugarine Co., Chicago, Ill.
No. 748. Sugarine Stock Feed 48

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.
No. 791. Digester Tankage 51
No. 792. Beef Scraps 51

Thoman Milling Co., Lansing, Michigan.
No. 722. "Thomico" Corn and Oat Feed 47

Three Rivers Milling Co., Three Rivers, Michigan.
No. 800. No. 1 Corn and Oat Chop 52

Thunder Bay Milling Co., Alpena, Michigan.
No. 895. Coarse Corn Meal 57

R. J. Towar Milling Co., Greenville, Michigan.
No. 911. Coarse Corn Meal 58

Traverse City Milling Co., Traverse City, Michigan.
No. 765. Ideal Dairy Feed 49

The Traverse-Emmick Co., Napoleon, Ohio.
No. 720. Arrow Brand Chicken Feed 47
No. 859. Peerless Chick Feed 55

Robert Turnball & Son, Lapeer, Michigan.
No. —. Corn and Oat Chops 60

Twin City Milling Co., Benton Harbor, Michigan.
No. 799. No. 1 Dairy Feed 51

United States Frumentum Co., Detroit, Michigan.
No. 755. Frumentum Hominy Feed 49

Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
No. 741. Grand Rapids Mixed Cow Feed 48
No. 742. No. 1 Feed 48
No. 743. Old Process Oil Meal 48

Van Eyck-Weurding Milling Co., Holland, Michigan.
No.—. Fine Corn Meal 60

Watson & Frost Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
No. 904. Hoyle Scratch Feed 58
No. 905. Fine Feed Corn Meal 58

West Branch Flour Manufacturing Co., West Branch, Michigan.
No. 821. St. Car Feed 53

Western Grain Products Co., Hammond, Ind.
No. 774. Hammond Horse Feed 50
No. 775. Hammond Dairy Feed 50

Emil Wiese Saginaw, Michigan.
No. 898. No. 2 Feed 57

Joseph Wellman & Sons, Port Huron, Michigan.
No. 921. Mixed Chicken Feed 59

Wolcott Bros., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.
No. 865. Poultry Food 55
No. 866. Wolcott's Chop 56

Wolverine Feed Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.
No. 909. Wolverine Horse Feed 58

Wright Bros & Co., Greenville, Michigan.
No. 861. Corn and Oat Feed 55

C. C. Wright, Owosso, Michigan.
No. 908. Wright's Mixture 58

Wykes & Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
No. 857. Old Process Laxo-Cake Meal 55
No. 876. YX Corn Meal 56
No. 919. YX Cottonseed Meal 59

Young & Stratton Bros., Allegan, Michigan.
No. 878. Corn and Oat Chop 56

PROSECUTIONS.

STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911.

Cases commenced during fiscal year 39

CASES DISPOSED OF.

Before examining magistrates:
- Defendants bound over 1
- Defendants discharged 4

In trial courts:
- Defendants convicted 33
- Defendants acquitted 2

Cases pending July 1, 1911 1

IN TRIAL COURTS.

Defendant.	Charge—Unlawful sale of.	County.	Sentence.
Elmer E. Wells	Meat	Allegan	Fined $150 and costs.
Martin Rose	Milk	Barry	Acquitted.
John F. Hogan	Milk	Monroe	Fined $10 and costs.
Peter Everett	Milk	Ingham	Fined $25 and costs.
E. McClure	Milk	Ingham	Fined $25 and costs.
Fayette M. Howe	Milk	Ingham	Fined $25 and costs.
Fred Ellis	Milk	Ingham	Fined $25 and costs.
A. L. Mitchell	Milk	Ingham	Fined $25 and costs.
Irving L. Stoney	Milk	Ingham	Fined $25 and costs.
C. A. Wilson	Milk	Ingham	Fined $25 and costs.
Chris Buran	Milk	Tuscola	Fined $10 and costs.
Cassius Cloy	Milk	Tuscola	Fined $10 and costs.
James White	Milk	Tuscola	Fined $10 and costs.
J. Susella	Milk	Huron	Fined $75.
Alex Susella	Milk	Huron	Fined $75.
Aug. Stairsky	Milk	Huron	Fined $75.
Frank Lubcski	Milk	Huron	Fined $75.
J. Rumpsy	Milk	Huron	Fined $75.
John Allison	Milk	Huron	Fined $100 and costs.
Oliver Gager	Milk	Huron	Fined $100 and costs.
John Grimsky	Milk	Huron	Fined $100.
F. Maiers	Milk	Ingham	Fined $25 and costs.
Harry Hughes, Jr	Milk	Huron	Fined $15.
Harry Hughes, Sr	Milk	Huron	Fined $15.
Dan Chrisholm	Milk	Huron	Fined $10.
John Frants	Milk	Huron	Fined $10.
W. Shubert	Milk	Huron	Fined $6.
Wm. Birdsall	Milk	Huron	Fined $6.
Wm. Braden	Milk	Huron	Fined $6.
Ed Frank	Milk	Huron	Fined $75.
Joshua Gibbons	Milk	Huron	Fined $6.
Frank Jenkins	Milk	Eaton	Acquitted.
George Whitbeck	Milk	Calhoun	Fined $15 and costs.
Henry E. Whitbeck	Milk	Calhoun	Fined $20 and costs.
John Aumack	Milk	Calhoun	Fined $75 and costs.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911.

CASE NO. 594.

PEOPLE V. ELMER E. WELLS.

Charge: Selling diseased meat.
In justice court, city of Allegan. December 10, 1909: Complaint made. December 14, 1909: Defendant bound over. October 12, 1910: Defendant convicted. November 1, 1910: Defendant fined $150 and costs.

CASE NO. 696.

PEOPLE V. MARTIN ROSE.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Hastings. Complaint made August 5, 1910. August 10, 1910: Defendant acquitted.

CASE NO. 697.

PEOPLE V. JOHN F. HOGAN.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Monroe. August 16, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $10 and costs.

CASE NO. 698.

PEOPLE V. PETER EVERETT.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Lansing. September 23, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

CASE NO. 699.

PEOPLE V. E. M'CLURE.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Lansing. September 23, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

CASE NO. 700.

PEOPLE V. FAYETTE M. HOWE.

Charge: Delivering adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Lansing. September 23, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered plea of guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

CASE NO. 701.

PEOPLE V. FRED ELLIS.

Charge: Delivering adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Lansing. September 23, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered plea of guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

CASE NO. 702.

PEOPLE V. A. L. MITCHELL.

Charge: Delivering adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Lansing. September 24, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered plea of guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

CASE NO. 703.

PEOPLE V. IRVING L. STONEY.

Charge: Offering cream for sale to which a preservative had been added.
In justice court, city of Lansing. September 24, 1910: Complaint made. November 1, 1910: Defendant convicted. Fined $25 and costs.

CASE NO. 704.

PEOPLE V. C. A. WILSON.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Lansing. September 24, 1910: Complaint made. December 15, 1910: Defendant convicted. Fined $25 and costs.

CASE NO. 705.

PEOPLE V. CHRIS BURAN.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Caro. October 11, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered plea of guilty. Fined $10 and costs.

CASE NO. 706.

PEOPLE V. CASSIUS CLOY.

Charge: Delivering adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Caro. October 11, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $10 and costs.

CASE NO. 707.

PEOPLE V. JAMES WHITE.

Charge: Delivering adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Caro. October 11, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $10 and costs.

CASE NO. 708.

PEOPLE V. J. SUSELLA.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. October 25, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $75.

CASE NO. 709.

PEOPLE V. ALEX SUSELLA.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. October 25, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $75.

CASE NO. 710.

PEOPLE V. AUG. STAIRSKY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. October 25, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $75.

CASE NO. 711.

PEOPLE V. FRANK LUBCSKI.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. October 25, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $75.

CASE NO. 712.

PEOPLE V. J. RUMPZY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. October 26, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $75.

CASE NO. 713.

PEOPLE V. JOHN ALLISON.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. October 26, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $100 and costs.

CASE NO. 714.

PEOPLE V. OLIVER GAGER.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. October 26, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $100 and costs.

CASE NO. 715.

PEOPLE V. JOHN GRIMSKY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. October 27, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $100.

CASE NO. 716.

PEOPLE V. D. ST. AMOUR (NEW CHEBOYGAN HOTEL CO.)

Charge: Not having proper oleomargarine sign displayed in dining room.
In justice court, city of Cheboygan. Nov. 9, 1910. Complaint made.
Defendant waived examination and was bound over to circuit court for trial. Case pending.

CASE NO. 717.

PEOPLE V. CHARLES ULSEMANN.

Charge: Selling adulterated vinegar.
In police court, city of Detroit. November 23, 1910: Complaint made. December 10, 1910: Defendant convicted. Fined $50. Case appealed to recorder's court. Dismissed in this court because of defect in complaint.

CASE NO. 718.

PEOPLE V. F. MAIERS.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Lansing. December 9, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

CASE NO. 719.

PEOPLE V. HARRY HUGHES, JR.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, Village of Ubly. December 28, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $15.

CASE NO. 720.

PEOPLE V. HARRY HUGHES, SR.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. December 28, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $15.

CASE NO. 721.

PEOPLE V. DAN CHRISHOLM.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. December 28, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $10.

CASE NO. 722.

PEOPLE V. JOHN FRANTZ.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. December 28, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $10.

CASE NO. 723.

PEOPLE V. W. SHUBERT.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. December 28, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $6.

CASE NO. 724.

PEOPLE V. WM. BIRDSELL.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. December 28, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $6.

CASE NO. 725.

PEOPLE V. WM. BRADEN.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. December 28, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $6.

CASE NO. 726.

PEOPLE V. ED. FRANK.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. December 28, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $75.

CASE NO. 727.

PEOPLE V. JOSHUA GIBBONS.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, village of Ubly. December 28, 1910: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $6.

CASE NO. 728.

PEOPLE V. FRANK JENKINS.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Charlotte. February 21, 1911: Complaint made. March 13, 1911: Defendant acquitted.

CASE NO. 729.

PEOPLE V. CLAUDE COGSWELL.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Charlotte. February 21, 1911: Complaint made. Case dismissed.

CASE NO. 730.

PEOPLE V. THOMAS J. CRAY.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Charlotte. February 21, 1911: Complaint made. Case dismissed.

CASE NO. 731.

PEOPLE V. EDWARD FIGG.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Charlotte. February 21, 1911: Complaint made. Case dismissed.

CASE NO. 732.

PEOPLE V. GEORGE WHITBECK.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.
In justice court, city of Battle Creek. April 15, 1911: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $15 and costs.

CASE NO. 733.

PEOPLE V. HENRY E. WHITBECK.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Battle Creek. April 28, 1911: Complaint made. Defendant entered a plea of guilty. Fined $20 and costs.

CASE NO. 734.

PEOPLE V. JOHN AUMACK.

Charge: Selling adulterated milk.

In justice court, city of Battle Creek. May 8, 1911: Complaint made. Defendant entered plea of guilty. Fined $75 and costs.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

From July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.

Funds available July 1, 1910	$35,000 00
Fees collected for registration of creameries, cheese factories, etc.	2,750 00
License fees collected for concentrated commercial feeding stuffs	4,160 00
Fees collected for milk dealers' licenses	1,529 00
Fees collected for ice cream manufacturers' licenses	1,820 00
Test tubes, etc	2 31
	$45,261 31

DISBURSEMENTS.

Colon C Lillie, Commissioner, salary	$1,083 33
Gilman M. Dame, Commissioner, salary	916 67
N. P. Hull, Deputy Commissioner, salary	812 50
David R. Jones, Deputy Commissioner, salary	362 64
Floyd W. Robison, State Analyst, salary	1,155 55
Fern L. Shannon, State Analyst, salary	838 91
M. J. Smith, Chief Clerk, salary	1,500 00
L. H. Van Wormer, Assistant Chemist, salary	1,200 00
Ida M. Harris, Clerk, salary	1,000 00
Bertha A. Young, Clerk, Salary	577 78
Grace McArron, Clerk, salary	52 23
Cora Bennett, Clerk, salary	285 04
Henry W. Kiekintveld, Clerk, salary	558 34
Osmond C. Howe, Clerk, salary	500 00
Fred S. Dunks, Clerk, salary	558 34
W. E. Robison, Clerk, salary	670 00
Mabel Mosher, Clerk, salary	335 00
A. Andersen, Clerk, salary	356 22
Henry Palen, Clerk, salary	44 84
Wm. T. Hulscher, Clerk, salary	430 88
Elmer Teall, Clerk, salary	430 88
Wm. O. Watson, Clerk, salary	430 88
H. Horton, Clerk, salary	118 76
M. A Johnston, Clerk, salary	79 50
D. J. Farrell, Clerk, salary	245 44
Gilman M. Dame, Regular Inspector, salary	541 67
Joseph Schnitzer, Regular Inspector, salary	558 34
James E. Jacklin, Regular Inspector, salary	541 67
E. A. Haven, Regular Inspector, salary	334 20
C. J. Bird, Regular Inspector, salary	558 34
Chas. H. Dear, Regular Inspector, salary	500 00
John Munn, Regular Inspector, salary	1,000 00
John B. Barron, Regular Inspector, salary	458 33
Seth A. L. Warner, Regular Inspector, salary	166 71
Claude A. Grove, Regular Inspector, salary	422 66
A. C. Rowlader, Regular Inspector, salary	458 33
George N. Whipple, Regular Inspector, salary	458 33
John T. Rowe, Regular Inspector, salary	458 33
C. H. Geelhoed, Regular Inspector, salary	430 88
Charles E. Aley, Regular Inspector, salary	430 88

Charles H. Petrosky, Regular Inspector, salary	$430 88
E. N. Gardner, Special Inspector, salary	507 00
John B. Barron, Special Inspector, salary	354 00
F. E. Stafford, Special Inspector, salary	276 00
Wm. V. Prybeski, Special Inspector, salary	507 00
E. M. Fuller, Special Inspector, salary	513 00
Seth A. L. Warner, Special Inspector, salary	354 00
Eugene D. Millis, Jr., Special Inspector, salary	495 00
J. C. Joslyn, Special Inspector, salary	38 25
Howard Goodspeed, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
Harold S. Bird, Special Inspector, salary	150 00
Vernor M. Moore, Special Inspector, salary	154 00
Ward H. Parker, Special Inspector, salary	150 00
M. L. Tower, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
Harold I. Lillie, Special Inspector, salary	150 00
Clifford L. Snyder, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
W. F. Mosher, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
C. H. Chilson, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
A. W. Dorgan, Special Inspector, salary	150 00
M. E. Dickson, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
S. A. Martin, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
F. J. Gibbs, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
F. T. Riddell, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
K. W. Klinger, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
A. McVittie, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
A. A. Sorenson, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
W. C. Geagley, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
H. H. Douglas, Special Inspector, salary	120 00
Robert Mulholland, Jr., Special Inspector, salary	106 65
Guy Mantei, Special Inspector, salary	91 16
H. Horton, Special Inspector, salary	309 00
Postage	998 86
Chemicals, laboratory supplies, etc.	1,063 33
General expenses (see statement following)	12,255 54
By balance	2,665 24
	$45,261 31

GENERAL EXPENSE INCLUDES.

Colon C. Lillie, Commissioner, expenses	$360 36
Gilman M. Dame, Commissioner, expenses	297 62
N. P. Hull, expenses	206 25
David R. Jones, expenses	67 12
Floyd W. Robison, expenses	274 46
Fern L. Shannon, expenses	25 76
L. H. Van Wormer, expenses	33 81
Osmond C. Howe, expenses	124 78
W. E. Robison, expenses	56 10
A. Andersen, expenses	37 18
G. M. Dame, Inspector, expenses	306 37
Joseph Schnitzer, expenses	355 51
James E. Jacklin, expenses	251 85
E. A. Haven, expenses	341 13
C. J. Bird, expenses	156 36
Chas. H. Dear, expenses	422 25
John Munn, expenses	782 40
John B. Barron, expenses	511 57
Seth A. L. Warner, expenses	493 78
Eugene D. Millis, expenses	495 63
Claude A. Grove, expenses	284 40
A. C. Rowlader, expenses	361 16
George N. Whipple, expenses	196 71
John T. Rowe, expenses	407 53
C. H. Geelhoed, expenses	102 85

Charles E. Aley, expenses	$100 00
Charles H. Petrosky, expenses	115 98
E. N. Gardner, expenses	484 81
F. E. Stafford, expenses	256 97
Wm. V. Prybeski, expenses	413 47
E. M. Fuller, expenses	476 92
Harold S. Bird, expenses	243 68
Vernor M. Moore, expenses	39 97
Ward H. Parker, expenses	45 36
M. L. Tower, expenses	60 30
Clifford L. Snyder, expenses	39 93
W. F. Mosher, expenses	11 95
C. H. Chilson, expenses	18 80
A. W. Dorgan, expenses	7 94
M. E. Dickson, expenses	43 59
S. A. Martin, expenses	56 53
F. J. Gibbs, expenses	51 20
F. T. Riddell, expenses	42 69
K. W. Klinger, expenses	48 10
A. McVittie, expenses	72 45
A. A. Sorenson, expenses	37 20
W. C. Geagley, expenses	65 56
H. H. Douglas, expenses	60 57
Robert Mulholland, Jr., expenses	26 42
Guy Mantei, expenses	26 08
Wm. T. Hulscher, expenses	339 29
Elmer Teall, expenses	351 82
Wm. O. Watson, expenses	330 88
H. Horton, expenses	314 88
D. J. Farrell, expenses	199 26
Express	607 99
Messages	131 29
Incidentals	180 72
	$12,255 54

CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES, CHEESE FACTORIES, SKIMMING STATIONS, RECEIVING STATIONS, CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES AND MILK DEPOTS.

FOR THE REGISTRATION YEAR BEGINNING APRIL 1, 1911.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Allegan Creamery & Cold Storage Co.,	Chas. Kemmer,	Allegan.
Kellogg Creamery Co.,	A. N. Hamlin,	Allegan, No. 7.
Wayland Creamery Co.,	C. A. Clark,	Wayland.
Pearle Creamery Co.,	A. Wilk,	Pearle.
Bentheim Creamery Co.,	Albert Smoes, Jr.,	Hamilton, No. 3.
Overisel Creamery Co.,	John Peters,	Holland, No. 9.
Hopkins Creamery Co.,	H. H. Stroud,	Hopkins.
Monterey Skimming Station,	Hopkins Creamery Co.,	Hopkins.
Miner Lake Skimming Station,	Hopkins Creamery Co.,	Hopkins.
Otsego Creamery Co.,	C. I. Curry,	Otsego.
Salem Creamery,	Glen Overton,	Dorr.
Dorr Creamery,	Glen Overton,	Dorr.
Fillmore Center Creamery Co.,	H. J. Kleinheksel,	Holland, No. 5.
Trowbridge Twp. Skimming Station,	Gobleville Creamery Co.,	Gobleville.
Oakland Creamery Co.,	J. Vredeveld,	Hamilton, No. 1.
Moline Cooperative Creamery Co.,	George Howe,	Moline.
Hilliards Creamery,	F. S. Jankoski,	Hilliards.
Bradley Skimming Station,	Rudell Creamery,	Grand Rapids.
Hopkins Skimming Station,	Sanitary Milk Co.,	Grand Rapids.
Moline Skimming Station,	Sanitary Milk Co.,	Grand Rapids.
Hamilton Skimming Station,	Phoenix Cheese Co.,	New York, N. Y.
Springdale Cheese Factory,	M. W. Hicks,	Hopkins.
East Saugatuck Creamery,	East Saugatuck Creamery Co.,	East Saugatuck.

ALPENA COUNTY.

Alpena Farm Products Co.,	John Simmons,	Alpena.

ANTRIM COUNTY.

Intermediate Valley Creamery Co.,	T. N. Chapin, Pres.,	Bellaire.
Mancelona Creamery,	Mancelona Creamery Co.,	Mancelona.

ARENAC COUNTY.

D. Henry & Co., Creamery,	I. A Shaver,	Omer
Sterling Cooperative Creamery,	M. Glasure,	Sterling.

BARRY COUNTY.

Hastings Crystal Creamery Co.,	J. A. Rockwood,	Hastings.
Freeport Creamery Co.,	Freeport Creamery Co.,	Freeport.
Middleville Cooperative Cr'y Ass'n	F. O. Stokoe,	Middleville.
Nashville Creamery Co.,	A. C. Siebert,	Nashville.
Woodland Creamery Co.,	B. S. Holly,	Woodland.

BARAGA COUNTY.

Baraga Creamery Co.,	Clyde Swank,	Baraga.
W. H. Oakley Milk Depot,	W. H. Oakley,	Covington.

BAY COUNTY.

Frankenlust Creamery,	Mrs. Chris Neumeyer,	Bay City.
Berger Brick Cheese Factory,	John Berger,	Bay City.
Bay City Creamery Co.,	Thos. E. Webster,	Bay City.
Linwood Skimming Station,	Thos E. Webster,	Bay City.
Monitor Cheese Factory,	LeRoy Reynolds, Station A.,	Bay City, No. 4.
Garfield Cheese Factory,	Decaire Bros.,	Pinconning.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Watervliet Creamery Co.,	W. M. Baldwin,	Watervliet.
Coloma Creamery Ass'n	George W. Grant,	Coloma.
Twin City Creamery Co.,	W. T. Parks,	Benton Harbor.
Millburg Creamery Ass'n,	Chas. S. Reynolds,	Benton Harbor, No. 3.
St. Joseph Creamery Co.,	Blanvelt, Belden & Parker,	St. Joseph.
Oronoko Creamery Co.,	J. C. Hollenbeck,	Berrien Springs.
Dayton Creamery Co.,	F. A. Koenigshof,	Dayton.
Galien Creamery Co.,	E. A. Blakeslee,	Galien.
Thornburn Bros. Milk Depot,	Thornburn Bros.,	Benton Harbor.
Glendora Creamery,	Bishop Creamery Co.,	Buchanan.
Berrien Center Elgin Creamery Co.,	A. S. Ricketts,	Berrien Center.
Hinchman Creamery,	A. C. Miller,	Berrien Springs.
Pride Dairy Co., Milk Depot,	Pride Dairy Co.,	Benton Harbor.
Rouse Milk Depot,	E. E. Rouse,	Benton Harbor.
Niles Creamery Co., Creamery,	Niles Creamery Co.,	Niles.

BRANCH COUNTY.

Quincy Creamery,	Lovejoy, Lockerby & Miller,	Quincy.
Union City Creamery Co.,	C. H. Stroh,	Union City.
Bronson Creamery,	L. P. Hansen,	Bronson.
Stringtown Cheese Factory,	L. A. Downer,	Quincy.
Coldwater Creamery,	L. C. Waite,	Coldwater.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Marshall Creamery Co.,	E. E. Simmons,	Marshall.
Albion Creamery,	E. DeMuth,	Albion.
Burlington Creamery Co.,	W. H. Melody,	Burlington.
Johnson Milk Co.,	T. H. & C. A. Johnson,	Battle Creek.
Tekonsha Cheese Co.,	Bert Shedd,	Tekonsha.
Joppa Skimming Station,	Joppa Creamery Co.,	East Leroy.
Battle Creek Sanitarium Creamery,	Mich. Sanitarium & Ben't Ass'n,	Battle Creek.
Nottawa Valley Creamery Co.,	R. P. Wisner,	Athens.
J. D. Earles Milk Depot,	J. D. Earles,	Battle Creek.
Raymond & Tagan Milk Depot,	Raymond & Tagan,	Battle Creek.
Battle Creek Milk Depot,	Milk Producers Co.,	Battle Creek.
Brown's Creamery and Milk Depot,	W. H. Brown,	Battle Creek.
G. J. Wolf Milk Depot,	G. J. Wolf,	Battle Creek.
E. J. Warren Milk Depot,	E. J. Warren,	Battle Creek.

CASS COUNTY.

Vandalia Creamery Co ,	H. J. Keen,	Vandalia.
Marcellus Creamery Co.,	F. Wilson,	Marcellus.
Cassopolis Creamery Co.,	H. P. Thomas,	Cassopolis.
Dowagiac Creamery Co.,	S. H. Straub,	Dowagiac.
Jones Creamery Co., Creamery,	Jones Creamery Co.,	Jones.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Alverno Creamery Co.,	I. Couture,	Alverno.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Rudyard Dairy Ass'n,	W. D. Knight,	Rudyard.
W. H. Stribling Milk Depot,	W. H. Stribling,	Sault Ste. Marie.
Rosedale Creamery,	Rosedale Creamery Co.,	Sault Ste. Marie.

CLARE COUNTY.

Farwell Cheese Factory & Creamery,	R. J. Powell,	Farwell.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Clinton Butter Co.,	F. M. Spaulding,	St. Johns.
Fowler Creamery Co.,	N. H. Gellar,	Fowler.
Eureka Cheese Factory,	Coverdale & Dear,	Eureka.
The Ekenberg Co., (Elsie),	T. W. Bennett,	Elsie.
Westphalia Creamery,	Bauer & Thelan,	Westphalia.
Maple Rapids Cheese Factory,	Burk & Reist,	Maple Rapids.
Warner & Freeman Cheese Factory,	Warner & Freeman,	Fenton.
The Ekenberg Co., (Ovid),	T. W. Bennett,	Elsie.

DELTA COUNTY.

Schaffer Cheese Co.,	Paul Chollette,	Schaeffer.
Escanaba Creamery,	Martin Hendrickson,	Escanaba.
Bark River Creamery,	Phillip Labre,	Bark River.
Gross Creamery,	J. A. & P. J Gross,	Escanaba.
Garden Creamery Co.,	C. F. Ewald,	Garden.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Norway Creamery Co.,	F. Copeland,	Norway.
Asselin Farm Creamery,	Asselin Estate,	Norway.
Best Bros. Creamery,	Best Bros.,	Iron Mountain.

EATON COUNTY.

Vermontville Creamery,	Sakewitz, McMillan & Bowman,	Detroit.
Mulliken Creamery Co.,	James Mead,	Grand Ledge.
Bellevue Creamery Co.,	R. E. Stevens,	Bellevue.
Clover Leaf Creamery (Charlotte),	W. T. Leonard & Co.,	Norwood, N. Y.
Sunfield Creamery.	Sunfield Creamery Co.,	Sunfield.
Eaton Rapids Creamery,	A. M. Smith & Co.,	Eaton Rapids.

EMMET COUNTY.

Alanson Creamery Co.,	W. W. Taylor,	Alanson.
Petoskey Creamery,	E. S. Martin,	Petoskey.

GENESEE COUNTY.

A. D. Borton Milk Depot,	A. D. Borton,	Flint.
L. W. Campbell Creamery,	L. W. Campbell,	Grand Blanc.
Vienna Cheese Factory Ass'n,	Chas. Knickerbocker,	Clio.
Fenton Creamery,	Leonard Freeman,	Fenton.
Thetford Cheese Co.,	L. Benjamin,	Clio.
Standard Butter Co.,	H. A. Amerman,	Flushing.
Goodrich Dairy Ass'n,	Goodrich Dairy Ass'n,	Goodrich.

GOGEBIC COUNTY.

A. C. Buss Creamery & Milk Depot,	A. C. Buss,	Ironwood.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

Traverse City Elgin Creamery,	Wm. A. McCool,	Traverse City.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

Breckenridge Creamery Co.,	Van Slyke & Eldridge,	Breckenridge.
Middleton Cheese Factory,	H. P. Fitzpatrick & Co.,	Middleton.
Ola Cheese Factory,	Peter J. Wolf & Sons,	Pompeii.
Cream O'Cheese Co.,	C. E. Chittenden,	Ashley.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Camden Creamery,	Sakewitz, McMillan & Bowman,	Detroit.
Hillsdale Elgin Creamery Co.,	F. M. Smith,	Hillsdale.
North Adams Creamery,	North Adams Creamery Co.,	North Adams.
Waldron Cheese Co.,	W. E. Cockin,	Waldron.
Ransom Cheese Co.,	W. E. Cockin,	Waldron.
Treat Cheese Factory,	B. L. Peebles,	Adrian.
Lakeside Creamery Co.,	Wm. H. Marsh,	Mosherville.
Litchfield Dairy Ass'n,	W. E. Sheldon,	Litchfield.
Reading Creamery,	W. T. Leonard & Co.,	Norwood, N. Y.
Somerset Cheese Factory,	Central Supply Co.,	Addison.
North Wheatland Cheese Factory,	M. C. Dowd,	Addison.
Adams Cheese Factory,	M. M. Hinckley,	Pittsford.
Hoxie Factory,	M. M. Hinckley,	Pittsford.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

Oskar Cooperative Creamery.	Oskar Cooperative Creamery Co.,	Oskar.

HURON COUNTY.

Page Milk Co.,	C. W. Page,	Ubly.
Huron County Creamery Co.,	John Ulrich,	Pigeon.
Ruth Creamery Co.,	John Wohla,	Ruth.
Elkton Cheese & Butter Factory,	Rice Bros.,	Elkton.
Redman Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Port Hope Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Harbor Beach Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Powlowski Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Ubly Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Bad Axe Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Kinde Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Pigeon Creamery,	Fred M. Warner Cheese Co.,	Farmington.
Kilmanagh Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner Cheese Co.,	Farmington.
Pinnebog Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner Cheese Co.,	Farmington.
Elmhurst Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner Cheese Co.,	Farmington.
Owendale Creamery,	Thumb Creamery Co.,	Caro.
Redman Cheese Factory,	E. F. Kinch,	Port Hope, No. 2.

INGHAM COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Mich. Condensed Milk Co. (Lansing),	E. F. Wolcott,	Lansing.
Williamston Cheese Factory,	Bivins & Lewis,	Williamston.
Stockbridge Creamery,	H. J. Kiefert,	Stockbridge.
Winans Milk Depot,	N. H. Winans & Sons,	Lansing.
L. R. Elliott Milk Depot,	L. R. Elliott,	Holt.
G. M. Hall Milk Depot,	G. M. Hall,	Lansing.
Leslie Butter Co.,	E. J. Kneibehler,	Leslie.
Webberville Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner, Mgr.,	Farmington.
Bell Oak Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner Cheese Co.,	Farmington

IONIA COUNTY.

Saranac Creamery,	Saranac Creamery Co.,	Saranac.
Lake Odessa Milk Co.,	F. A. Page,	Lake Odessa.
Portland Creamery,	Arthur S. Nunneley,	Portland.

IOSCO COUNTY.

Tawas Butter Co.,	Amerman & McCartney,	Tawas City.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

Blanchard Butter Co.,	H. J. Sass,	Blanchard.
J. F. Faulkner Milk Depot,	J. F. Faulkner,	Mt. Pleasant.
Shepherd Creamery,	C. L. Hokemeyer,	Shepherd.
Mich. Con. Milk Co., Mt. Pleasant,	Mich. Condensed Milk Co.,	Hudson St., New York.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Parma Butter Co.,	Parma Butter Co.,	Parma.
Lakeside Elgin Butter Co.,	F. Duelle,	Grass Lake.
Crystal Creamery (Concord).	E. S. Wilcox,	Concord.
Michigan Condensed Milk Co.,	C. F. Shields, Supt.,	Jackson.
Brooklyn Creamery Co.,	A. W. Brooks,	Brooklyn.
J. Fowler Milk Depot,	J. Fowler,	Jackson.
Cement City Cheese Factory,	L. G. Miller,	Cement City.
F. K. Hall Milk Depot,	F. K. Hall,	Jackson.
Devereaux Creamery,	Elmer Bros.,	Devereaux.
Clarks Lake Creamery,	Clarks Lake Creamery Co.,	Clarks Lake.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

Michigan Butter Co. Creamery,	N. J. Whitney,	Kalamazoo.
Kalamazoo Creamery Co.,	N. J. Whitney,	Kalamazoo.
Scotts Creamery,	Archie R. Pierce,	Scotts.
Vicksburg Creamery,	Bishop Creamery Co.,	Buchanan.
Dairymans Milk Co., (Kalamazoo)	W. J. Kendall,	Kalamazoo.
Alamo Valley Creamery,	H. B. White,	Alamo.
Riverside Creamery (Galesburg),	F. O. Crossfield,	Galesburg.
H. B. White Milk Depot,	H. B. White,	Kalamazoo.
Schoolcraft Creamery,	M. F. Cheever,	Schoolcraft.

KALKASKA COUNTY.

Boardman Creamery Co.,	A. H. McLaughlin,	South Boardman.

KENT COUNTY.

Byron Center Creamery Co.,	W. J. Patterson, Mgr.,	Byron Center.
Kent City Cheese Factory,	Peterson & Carlson,	Kent City.
C. J. Eberhard Milk Depot,	C. J. Eberhard,	Grand Rapids.
Crystal Dairy Milk Depot,	George H. Gane,	Grand Rapids.
Sparta Creamery,	P. C. Massner,	Sparta.
Rudell Creamery (Grand Rapids),	E. C. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.
Cedar Springs Creamery,	E. C. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.
Kent City Skimming Station,	E. C. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.
Sanitary Milk Co.,	Sanitary Milk Co.,	Grand Rapids.

LAKE COUNTY.

Luther Creamery,	D. B. Ketchum,	LeRoy.

LAPEER COUNTY.

Metamora Butter Co.,	B. A. Hillman,	Metamora.
Hadley District Dairy Ass'n,	Frank T. Hadley,	Hadley.
Cartwrights' Clifford Cheese Factory,	J. F. Cartwright & Son,	Mayville.
Imlay City Creamery Co.,	Wm. Muir,	Imlay City.
Peoples Creamery (North Branch),	Thos. Stacey,	North Branch.
Lum Creamery,	R. L. Kerr,	Lum.
Imlay City Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Attica Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.

LEELANAU COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Maple City Creamery,	L. L. Drake,	Maple City.
Leelanau Twp. Farmers Club Creamery,	C. A. Nelson,	Northport.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

Riverside Cheese Factory,	E. L. Baker,	Adrian.
Helvetia Milk Cond. Co. (Hudson),	R. A. Whitney, Mgr.,	Hudson.
Macon Creamery Co. (Macon),	G. Mills,	Tecumseh.
Addison Cheese Factory,	Central Supply Co.,	Addison.
Onsted Cheese Factory,	L. R. Conner,	Onsted.
Devils Lake Cheese Factory,	L. R. Conner,	Onsted.
Blissfield Creamery Co.,	E. C. Keeler,	Blissfield.
Tecumseh Butter Co.,	R. J. McCoy,	Tecumseh.
Maple City Creamery (Adrian),	W. A. Barnaby,	Adrian.
Wolf Creek Cheese Factory,	Stickney & Cooley,	Adrian No. 4
Warsaw Cheese Factory,	B. L. Peebles,	Adrian.
Medina Twp. Cheese Factory,	F. A. Lester,	Hudson.
Cadmus Cheese Factory,	C. H. Garnsey,	Cadmus.
Home Cheese Factory (Fruit Ridge),	Geo. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
Weston Cheese Factory,	Geo. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
Seneca Cheese Factory,	Geo. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.
Munson Cheese Factory,	Geo. B. Horton & Son,	Fruit Ridge.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Brighton Creamery,	J. H. Gambel,	Brighton.
Crouse & Parshall Creamery,	Crouse & Parshall,	Hartland.
Michigan Condensed Milk Co. (Howell),	B. F. Parsons,	44 Hudson St., New York, N. Y

MACOMB COUNTY.

Macomb Skimming Station,	Gatz Creamery Co.,	Mt. Clemens.
Gatz Creamery Co.,	John Gatz, Mgr.,	Mt. Clemens.
New Haven Elgin Creamery Co.,	W. F. Edmunds, Mgr.,	New Haven.
Muttonville Skimming Station,	New Haven Elgin Creamery Co.,	New Haven.
Ray Center Skimming Station,	New Haven Elgin Creamery Co.,	New Haven.
New Baltimore Creamery Co.,	Chris Schlosser,	New Baltimore.
Armada Creamery,	C. M. Partch,	Armada.
Utica Cooperative Creamery Co.,	C. H. Firman,	Utica.
Chesterfield Creamery (Mt. Clemens),	Chesterfield Creamery Co.,	Mt. Clemens.
Waldenburg Skimming Station,	Chesterfield Creamery Co.,	Mt. Clemens.
Meade Skimming Station,	Chesterfield Creamery Co.,	Mt. Clemens.
Mt. Clemens Skimming Station,	Chesterfield Creamery Co.,	Mt. Clemens.
Blue Ribbon Creamery (Macomb),	W. H. Chapman & Sons,	New Baltimore.
Lenox Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Memphis Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Cady Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Mt. Clemens Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Utica Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Davis Creamery Co., (Davis),	I. W. Ellis,	Washington, No. 2.
Washington Skimming Station,	Davis Creamery Co.,	Washington, No. 2.
Romeo Elgin Creamery,	Romeo Elgin Creamery Co.,	Romeo.

MACKINAC COUNTY.

Engadine Butter Co.,	Engadine Butter Co.,	Engadine.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

Bear Lake Creamery,	E. V. O'Rourke,	Bear Lake.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Skandia Creamery,	Skandia Creamery Co.,	Skandia.

MASON COUNTY.

Wiley Cooperative Creamery Co.,	D. E. Sherburn,	Scottville, No. 2.
Alpha Creamery,	Axel Kehlet,	Ludington.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

Remus Cooperative Ass'n,	J. J. Diehm,	Remus.
Lakeside Creamery (Chippewa Lake),	W. F. Jehuzen & Son,	Chippewa Lake.
Barryton Creamery Co.,	E. M. Loomis,	Barryton.
Big Rapids Creamery,	E. C. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.

MENOMINEE COUNTY.

Carney Cheese Factory,	J. H. Hannon,	Carney.
Indian Town Cheese Factory,	Chas. Elliott & Son,	Bark River.
Pine Hill Farm Creamery,	C. I. Cook,	Menominee.
Wilson Cheese Factory,	Adolph Trousil,	Wilson.
Stephenson Creamery,	W. Landree,	Stephenson.
Daggett Creamery,	Daggett Creamery Co.,	Daggett.

MENOMINEE COUNTY—Continued.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Spaulding Cheese Factory,	Frank Beatson,	Spaulding.
Ingalls Cooperative Creamery Co.,	J. H. Noppenburg,	Ingalls.
Phillips Creamery (Stephenson Twp.),	Hugh Phillips,	Escanaba.
Perronville Cheese Factory,	M. Perron,	Perronville.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

Coleman Creamery Co.,	C. H. Keyworth,	Midland.

MISSAUKEE COUNTY.

Lucas Farmers Creamery Co.,	J. L. Kieldsen,	Lucas.
Falmouth Cream Station,	Falmouth Creamery Co.,	Falmouth.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe Butter & Cheese Factory,	Board of Directors,	Monroe.
LaSalle Skimming Station,	Monroe Butter &Cheese Co.,	Monroe.
Stony Creek Skimming Station,	Monroe Butter & Cheese Co.,	Monroe.
Excelsior Creamery Co. (Ida),	W. G. Hoffman,	Ida.
Strasburg Skimming Station,	Excelsior Creamery Co.,	Ida.
Yargerville Skimming Station,	Excelsior Creamery Co.,	Ida.
South Rockwood Butter & Cheese Co.,	John W. Harris,	South Rockwood.
Gert Cheese Factory,	Gilhouse & Emerson,	Riga.
Hazelwood Creamery,	R. G. Peters,	Petersburg.
Grape Cheese Factory,	D. A. Jenkins,	Ida.
Farmers Cheese & Butter Fac'y (Lulu)	Frank Todd.	Lulu.
Milan Cream Depot,	Medina County Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Dundee Skimming Station,	Towars Wayne County Creamery	Detroit.
Maybee Skimming Station,	Towars Wayne County Cr'y,	Detroit.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

Vestaburg Butter Co.,	J. E. Harding,	Vestaburg.
Butternut Cheese Factory,	J. M. Fitzpatrick,	Butternut.
Vickeryville Cheese Factory,	M. C. Johnson,	Vickeryville.
Pearl Lake Creamery,	H. E. Curtis,	Sheridan.
McBride Creamery Co.,	McBride Creamery Co.,	McBride.
G. E. Cornell Receiving Station,	G. E. Cornell,	Six Lakes.
Lakeview Creamery,	Lynch & Black,	Lakeview.
Carson City Cheese Factory,	F. H. Miner,	Carson City.
Crystal Cheese Factory,	W. A. Grimm,	Crystal.

MONTMORENCY COUNTY.

Hillman Creamery Co.,	T. B. Johnston,	Hillman.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

Holton Creamery,	Holton Creamery Co.,	Holton.
Cedar Creek Dairy Co.,	Dalson & Nielsen,	Muskegon.
Peerless Creamery,	Campbell & Canfield,	Muskegon.
Casnovia Creamery,	E. C. Rudell,	Grand Rapids.
Milk Depot (Muskegon Twp),	George Robertson,	Muskegon.
Dalton Creamery,	E. J. Peterson,	Muskegon.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

Blue Line Creamery (White Cloud),	B. C. Martin,	White Cloud.
Beaver Valley Creamery Co.,	Ned Gleason,	Bitely, No. 1.
Bishop Creamery Co (Fremont),	Bishop Creamery Co.,	Fremont.
Grant Creamery Co.,	Will Carter,	Grant.
Rouge River Creamery Co.,	J. Vander Molen,	Grant, No. 3.
Crystal Lake Creamery Co.,	Crystal Lake Creamery Co.,	Wooster.
Reeman Cooperative Creamery Co.,	E. Visscher,	Freemout, R. F. D.,
Fremont Creamery Co.,	H. Rozema,	Fremont.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

Rochester Cooperative Creamery Co.,	Robert Cassels,	Rochester.
Royal Oak Milk Depot,	Peter Backer,	Royal Oak.
North Farmington Cheese Factory,	M. B. Armstrong,	North Farmington.
Pontiac Cooperative Creamery Co.,	Frank C. King,	Pontiac.
Yates Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
South Lyons Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Clarenceville Milk Depot,	Towars Wayne County Cr'y,	Detroit.
New Hudson Cheese Factory,	Towars Wayne County Cr'y,	Detroit.
Farmington Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner Cheese Co.,	Farmington.
Powers Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner Cheese Co.,	Farmington.
Novi Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner Cheese Co.,	Farmington.
Franklin Cheese Factory,	Fred M. Warner Cheese Co.,	Farmington.
Milford Milk Depot,	C. L. Pearson,	Milford.
Wixom Cheese Factory & Milk Depot,	H. A. Smith,	Wixom.
Walled Lake Cheese F'y & Milk Depot,	H. A. Smith,	Wixom.

OCEANA COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
New Era Creamery Co.,	George C. Myers,	Shelby, No. 4.
Walkerville Creamery Co.,	F. E. Swayze,	Walkerville.
Hesperia Cooperative Creamery,	Andrew Skinner,	Hesperia.

OGEMAW COUNTY.

West Branch Creamery Co.,	Isaac Jones,	West Branch.
Prescott Creamery,	J. E. Ross,	Prescott.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

Ontonagon Valley Creamery Co.,	Carl J. Hatfield,	Ewen.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

Reed City Creamery,	E. M. Gimrich,	Reed City.
Evart Creamery Co.,	G. A. Gleason,	Evart.
Marion Creamery,	V. R. Dove & G. A. Gleason,	Evart
Hersey Creamery,	A. J. Armstrong,	Hersey.
W. F. Mitchell Milk Depot,	W. F. Mitchell,	Reed City.
LeRoy Creamery,	D. B. Ketchum,	LeRoy.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Agnew Creamery,	L. Wollenzin,	Agnew.
Beaverdam Cooperative Creamery Co.,	H. G. Ohlman,	Zeeland, No. 2.
Vriesland Creamery Co.,	Henry Rock,	Vriesland.
Hudsonville Farmers Creamery Co.,	John Vander Heide,	Hudsonville.
Interurban Creamery Co.,	John Van Rhea,	Hudsonville, No. 4.
Allendale Creamery Co.,	Mrs. H. T. Pierson,	Allendale.
Bauer Creamery Co.,	Wm. Flipsey,	Hudsonville, No. 6.
Blendon Skimming Station,	Bauer Creamery Co.,	Jenison, No. 1.
Banner Creamery Co. (Robinson Twp.),	Banner Creamery Co.,	West Olive, No. 2.
Jamestown Cooperative Creamery Co.,	J. Nyenhuis,	Hudsonville, No. 3.
Jamestown Twp. Skimming Station,	Jamestown Cooperative Cre'y,	Hudsonville, No. 3.
Holland Crystal Creamery,	C. J. Lokker & Co.,	Holland.
Holland Twp. Skimming Station,	C. J. Lokker & Co.,	Holland.
Phoenix Cheese Co. (Zeeland),	Phoenix Cheese Co.,	345 Greenwich St., New York.
Blendon Skimming Station,	Phoenix Cheese Co.,	New York.
Harlem Skimming Station,	Phoenix Cheese Co.,	New York.
Coopersville Cooperative Creamery Co.,	Wm. Dubendorf,	Coopersville.
Nunica Skimming Station,	Coopersville Cooperative Cr'y,	Coopersville.
Berlin Skimming Station,	Coopersville Cooperative Cry. Co.,	Coopersville.
Louis Hinken Creamery,	Louis Hinken,	Coopersville.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY.

Onaway Dairy Products Co.,	W. J. Chowen,	Onaway.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

Frankenmuth Cheese Co.,	L. Hubinger,	Frankenmuth.
Birch Run Cheese Co.,	Birch Run Cheese Co.,	Birch Run.
Union Cheese Mfg. Co.,	Conrad Schriner,	Frankenmuth.
Maple Grove Elgin Butter Co.,	A. Bueche,	New Lothrop.
Lawndale Creamery,	C. F. Berger,	Saginaw, No. 4.
C. H. Parker Milk Depot,	C. H. Parker,	Saginaw.
Gera Creamery Co.,	Chas. F. Hack,	Gera.
Blackmar Cheese Co.,	W. A. Judd,	Posters, No. 1.
Michigan Creamery Co. (Saginaw),	M. Conston,	Saginaw.
Standard Cheese Mfg. Co.,	Standard Cheese Mfg. Co.,	Saginaw.
Chapin Cheese Factory,	George C. Peters,	Chapin.
Hemlock Creamery Co.,	Wm. Pahl,	Hemlock.
Taymouth Cheese Co.,	James W. Morse, Jr.,	Birch Run, No. 2.
Wilson Cheese Co.,	Wilson Cheese Co.,	Birch Run.
Kochville Skimming Station,	Thos. E. Webster,	Bay City.
Merrill Creamery,	P. O'Toole, Mgr.	Merrill.

SANILAC COUNTY.

Croswell Creamery,	Croswell Creamery Co.,	Croswell.
Elmer Creamery Co.,	W. Kerr & Son.	Sandusky.
Roseburg Creamery Co.,	N. Donnenworth,	Yale, No. 5.
Shabbona Creamery Co.,	R. M. Riley,	Shabbonna.
Greenleaf Creamery Co.,	A. McCallum,	Cass City, No. 1.
Downington Cheese Factory,	H. Muir,	Downington.
Red Star Creamery Ass'n,	H. Barslund,	Marlette, No. 7.
Peck Creamery Co.,	Arthur Grimes,	Peck.
Brown City Creamery,	Gleason & Lansing,	Buffalo, N. Y.
Marlett Creamery,	T. F. Hadley,	Marlette.
Union Creamery Co.,	F. S. Burgess,	Deckerville.
Minden City Creamery,	Louis H. Reidel,	Minden City.
Minden City Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Palms Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.

SANILAC COUNTY—Continued.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Charleston Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Carsonville Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Deckerville Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Croswell Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Amadore Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Valley Center Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Melvin Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Brown City Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Marlette Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Mayflower Creamery Co.,	E. J. Medcoff,	Deckerville.
Applegate Creamery,	W. T. Leonard & Co.,	Norwood, N. Y.
Sandusky Creamery,	W. T. Leonard & Co.,	Norwood, N. Y.

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY.

Inwood Creamery Ass'n	Inwood Creamery Ass'n	Cooks.
Manistique Dairy Products Co.,	Manistique Dairy Products Co.,	Manistique.
Germfask Butter Co.,	Germfask Butter Co.,	Germfask.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

Carland Cheese Co.,	A. E. Shannon,	Carland.
Durand Creamery Co.,	C. E. Van Slyke,	Durand.
Byron Cheese Factory,	R. A. Murray,	Byron.
C. J. Thomas Milk Depot,	C. J. Thomas,	Owosso.
Morrice Creamery,	Bishop Creamery Co.,	Buchanan.
O. C. Launstein Milk Depot,	O. C. Launstein,	Owosso.
Perry Creamery & Cheese Factory,	Leonard Freeman,	Fenton.
F. M. Lotridge Milk Depot,	F. M. Lotridge,	Owosso.
Western Dry Milk Co.,	Chas. E. Cole, Sec'y.	Owosso.
Bennington Creamery,	Greene & Coe,	Bennington.
New Lothrop Butter Co.,	Hayes & Amerman,	New Lothrop.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Berville Creamery Co.,	L. C. Brown,	Berville.
Avoca Butter Co.,	J. A. Batten,	Avoca.
Germania Cheese Factory Co.,	F. J. Haug,	Marine City.
Capac Creamery Co.,	George L. Chapman,	Capac.
Maple Grove Creamery Co.,	Simon Babell & Co.,	Marine City, No.3.
Locust Lawn Creamery,	L. D. Cole,	Blaine.
Pine Grove Cheese Co.,	John Brenner,	Marine City, No. 2.
Review Cheese Factory,	Fred Achatz,	Marine City, No. 3.
Meyers Skimming Station,	Chesterfield Creamery Co.,	Mt. Clemens.
Koch Skimming Station,	Chesterfield Creamery Co.,	Mt. Clemens.
Port Huron Creamery Co.,	J. F. Ruff,	Port Huron.
Allentown Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Lamb Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Burns Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Kimball Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Columbus Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Capac Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Yale Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Blaine Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Jeddo Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Capac Cream Station,	Medina Co. Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Casco Creamery,	Chas. Zentgrebe,	Lenox.
Yale Creamery,	Yale Creamery Co.,	Yale.
St. Clair Creamery Co., Creamery,	St. Clair Creamery Co.,	St. Clair.
Hillsdale Skimming Station,	St. Clair Creamery Co.,	St. Clair.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

White Pigeon Creamery Co.,	P. G. Rikers,	White Pigeon.
Colon Creamery Co.,	D. L. Akey,	Colon.
Constantine Creamery Co.,	W. H. Barnard,	Constantine.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

Millington Creamery,	Sakewitz, McMillan & Bowman,	Detroit.
Richville Creamery,	Sakewitz, McMillan & Bowman,	Detroit.
Vassar Creamery,	Sakewitz, McMillan & Bowman,	Detroit.
Kingston Creamery,	Holmes & Maynard,	Kingston.
Deford Condensed Milk Co.,	W. M. Neeper & Son,	Deford.
Mayville Cheese & Butter Factory,	J. F. Cartwright & Sons,	Mayville.
Arbela Cheese Co.,	J. A. Picket,	Millington.
Unionville Creamery Co.,	H. G. Spring,	Unionville.
Tuscola Cheese Mfg. Co.,	G. W. Dimond,	Tuscola.
Reese Creamery,	Henry Munger,	Reese.
Fostoria Creamery,	Leonard Freeman,	Fenton.
Juniata Receiving Station,	Port Huron Creamery Co.,	Port Huron.
Fairgrove Creamery,	F. E. & G. M. Findlay,	Fairgrove.
Gagetown Cheese Factory,	F. M. Warner Cheese Co.,	Farmington.
Caro Creamery,	Thumb Creamery Co.,	Caro.
Cass City Creamery,	Thumb Creamery Co.,	Caro.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Name.	Owner or Manager.	Postoffice.
Decatur Creamery Co.,	M. S. Thomas,	Decatur.
Lawrence Cooperative Creamery Co.,	H. W. Chapman,	Lawrence.
Base Line Cheese Factory,	Lynn Reid,	Bloomingdale.
McDonald Creamery Co.,	Chas. Radtke,	Covert.
Gobleville Creamery Co.,	Jos. Bishop,	Gobleville.
Almena Creamery,	C. A. Finch,	Paw Paw, No. 6.
Glendale Creamery,	Glendale Cooperative Cr'y Co.,	Bloomingdale.
Arlington Twp. Skimming Station,	Glendale Cooperative Cr'y Co.,	Bloomingdale.
Bloomingdale Creamery,	Chas. Linton,	Bloomingdale.
Berlamont Skimming Station,	Chas. Linton,	Bloomingdale.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Saline Creamery Co.,	E. A. Hauser,	Saline.
F. J. Fletcher Creamery,	F. J. Fletcher & Co.,	Willis.
Wurster Bros. Milk Depot,	Wurster Bros.,	Ann Arbor.
Riverside Skimming Station,	W. F. Allen,	Milan.
Riverside Cheese Factory,	Russell Ordway,	Manchester.
Salem Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Worden Cooperative Creamery Ass'n	A. C. Curtis,	Plymouth, No. 1.
Ypsilanti Dairy Ass'n,	S. A. Wiard,	Ypsilanti.
Stony Creek Skimming Station,	Ypsilanti Dairy Ass'n,	Ypsilanti.
Ann Arbor Receiving Station,	Shankland & Bush,	Ann Arbor.
Manchester Creamery,	R. G. Sorter,	Manchester.
Chelsea Skimming Station,	Towars Wayne County Cr'y,	Detroit.
Dexter Skimming Station,	Towars Wayne County Cr'y,	Detroit.
Dixboro Skimming Station,	Towars Wayne County Cr'y,	Detroit.
Whittaker Skimming Station,	Towars Wayne County Cr'y,	Detroit.
Lyndon Cheese & Butter Co.,	Samuel Boyer, Mgr.,	Stockbridge.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Belleville Creamery,	Van Buren Creamery Co.,	Belleville.
P. R. Johnson Milk Depot,	J. S. & L. P. Johnson,	Wyandotte.
Tony Schlaff Milk Depot,	Tony Schlaff,	Dearborn.
Belle Isle Creamery,	Henry Laethem, 282 Sheridan Ave.,	Detroit.
F. A. Gillam Milk Depot,	F. A. Gillam, 63 Melrose Ave.,	Detroit.
Grand River Road Milk House,	John Schlaff, 277 Tillman Ave.,	Detroit.
Plymouth Road Milk House,	John Schlaff,	Detroit.
Warren Ave. Milk House,	John Schlaff,	Detroit.
Bell Branch Milk House,	John Schlaff,	Detroit.
J. H. Wilson & Sons Milk Depot,	J. H. Wilson & Sons, 922 Fort W.	Detroit.
Wm. Dickinson, Jr., Milk Depot,	Wm. Dickinson, Jr., 1467 Jos Campau,	Detroit.
A. Kransmann Milk Depot,	A. Kransmann, 916 St. Aubin Ave.,	Detroit.
F. R. Smith Milk Depot,	F. R. Smith, 83 Melrose Ave.,	Detroit.
C. L. Bossardet Milk Depot,	C. L. Bossardet, 1227 Wabash A.,	Detroit.
West Sumpter Creamery Ass'n,	Henry Wallace,	Belleville.
F. C. Frank Milk Depot,	F. C. Frank, 297 Philadelphia A.,	Detroit.
Highland Park Creamery,	George D. Brown, 30 Grand Ave.,	Detroit.
Anthony Lazarowicz Milk Depot,	Anthony Lazarowicz, 1039 Jos Campau.	Detroit.
Smith & Pierce Milk Depot,	Smith & Pierce, 868 Jos Campau,	Detroit.
Philip Plovie Milk Depot,	Philip Plovie, 13 Felch Ave.,	Detroit.
Rosebud Creamery,	C. Phillipski, 252 Grandy Ave.,	Detroit.
Elm Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Canton Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Flat Rock Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Stark Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Inkster Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Hand Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Preston Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Plymouth Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Perrinsville Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
Holland Milk Depot,	Detroit Creamery Co.,	Detroit.
A. Rasmuson Milk Depot,	A. Rasmuson, 837 18th St.,	Detroit.
Cherry Hill Skimming Station,	Ypsilanti Dairy Ass'n,	Ypsilanti.
Weiss Creamery,	John H. Weiss, 215 Baldwin Ave.,	Detroit.
Krueger Creamery,	F. G. Krueger 385 Antietam,	Detroit.
Detroit Dairy Co.,	D. B., C. A. & D. N. Wilke, 99 Elm St.,	Detroit.
Redford Milk Depot,	Towars Wayne County Cr'y	Detroit.
Romulus Milk Depot,	Towars Wayne County Cr'y,	Detroit.
Denton Milk Depot,	Towars Wayne County Cr'y,	Detroit.
Beech Milk Depot,	Towars Wayne County Cr'y,	Detroit.
F. Schwartz Milk Depot,	Fred Schwartz,	Wyandotte.
Gilt Edge Cheese Factory,	Frank Bradley,	Farmington.
Troy Milk Co.,	Troy Milk Co., 79 Baltimore A. E.,	Detroit.
Swegles Receiving Station (Wayne),	Chas. Swegles,	Inkster.
S. H. Wilbur Milk Depot, Wayne,	S. H. Wilbur,	Wayne.
Clarenceville Milk Depot,	S. M. Johnston,	Farmington.

WEXFORD COUNTY.

Manton Creamery,	Rudell Creamery,	Grand Rapids.

LAWS AND DECISIONS.

LAWS OF MICHIGAN.

RELATIVE TO

INSPECTION AND ADULTERATION OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a Dairy and Food Commissioner, and to define his powers and duties and fix his compensation.

(Act No. 211, Public Acts, 1893.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

1. (C. L., 4973) Section 1. That within thirty days after this act shall take effect, the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a suitable person to be Dairy and Food Commissioner, which office is hereby created, and which commissioner so appointed shall hold his office until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. At the next regular session of the legislature and every two years thereafter, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Dairy and Food Commissioner, who shall hold his office for the term of two years from the first day of January in the year of his appointment and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

2. (C. L., 4974) Sec. 2. The governor shall have power to remove such commissioner at any time in his discretion; but the reasons for such removal shall be laid before the Senate at the next regular or special session of the legislature thereafter and in case of a vacancy in the office of commissioner from any cause, the Governor may appoint another person to fill the same.

3. (C. L., 4975) Sec. 3. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the person so appointed shall make, subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of State, an oath of office in the form prescribed by section one of article eighteen of the constitution of this State, and shall enter into bonds with the people of the State of Michigan in the sum of ten thousand dollars with sureties to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

4. (C. L., 4976) Sec. 4. Said commissioner shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, to appoint a deputy commissioner. The salary of the deputy commissioner shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The said commissioner may also appoint eight regular inspectors, who shall re-

ceive an annual salary not to exceed one thousand dollars per year, and such other special inspectors as the proper performance of the duties of the office may require, which special inspectors shall be paid not to exceed three dollars per day for the time actually employed: Provided, That the amount paid such special inspectors any one fiscal year shall not exceed six thousand dollars. The persons so appointed shall have power to administer oaths in all matters relative to the dairy and food laws and shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and file the same in the office of the Secretary of State; and they shall hold office during the pleasure of the commissioner. The inspectors shall have the same right of access to the places to be inspected as the said commissioner or his deputy. The commissioner shall appoint such clerks as he may deem necessary for the transaction of the business of his office. The salaries and expenses authorized by this section shall be for the unexpired part of the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred five, and each fiscal year thereafter. Said salaries are to be paid monthly on the warrant of the Auditor General. The actual and necessary expenses of the commissioner, deputy and inspectors, in the performance of their official duties, shall be audited by the State Board of Auditors and paid upon the warrant of the Auditor General. Such compensation and expenses shall be certified, audited and paid in the same manner as salaries and expenses paid similar officers. The deputy commissioner and inspectors shall enter into bonds with the people of the State of Michigan in the sum of five thousand dollars each, with sureties to be approved by the commissioner, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties. The board of State Auditors shall provide office room, and the necessary furniture and fixtures and the necessary stationery, supplies and printing for the conducting of the business of said commissioner, on his application to said board therefor. Said office shall be and remain in the city of Lansing.

[Am. by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1897. Am. by Act No. 186, P. A. 1901. Am. by Act No. 230, P. A. 1903. Am. by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

5. (C. L., 4977) Sec. 5. The commissioner, by and with the consent of the Governor, shall appoint a suitable and competent person as State Anayst who shall be a practical analytical chemist. The commissioner, in like manner, may appoint an assistant chemist. Before entering upon the duties of their offices, the analyst and assistant chemist shall take, subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. Their term of office shall continue during the pleasure of the commissioner. The Board of State Auditors shall provide a room in connection with the Dairy and Food Commissioner for the laboratory of the State Analyst and his assistant and the necessary furniture and fixtures therefor. In case of the absence or inability of the State analyst or his assistant to perform his duty, the commissioner may appoint some competent person to perform the same temporarily, which person shall take, subscribe and file the constitutional oath of office. The salaries and expenses authorized by this section shall be for the unexpired part of the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred five, and each fiscal year thereafter, said salaries to be payable monthly on the warrant of the Auditor General. The salary of the

chemist shall be not to exceed two thousand dollars; the salary of the assistant chemist shall be not to exceed twelve hundred dollars. The actual and necessary expenses of the chemist and the assistant chemist, in the performance of their official duties, shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors and paid upon the warrant of the Auditor General. Such an amount as is found to be necessary in the proper performance of the work of the analyst may be expended for chemical supplies. Such compensations, expenses and supplies shall be certified, audited and paid in the same manner as the salaries, expenses and supplies of similar officers.

[Am. by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1897. Am. by Act No. 186, P. A. 1901. Am. by Act No. 230, P. A. 1903. Am. by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

6. (C. L., 4978) Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to carefully inquire into the dairy and food and drink products and the several articles which are foods or drinks, or the necessary constituents of foods or drink, which are manufactured or sold or exposed or offered for sale in this State, and he may, in a lawful manner, procure samples of the same and direct the State Analyst to make due and careful examination of the same, and report to the commissioner the result of the analysis of all and any of such food and drink products or dairy products as are adulterated, impure or unwholesome in contravention of the laws of this State; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner to make a complaint again the manufacturer or vendor thereof in the proper county and furnish all evidence thereof, to obtain a conviction of the offense charged. The Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his deputy, or any person appointed by him for that purpose may make complaint and cause proceedings to be commenced against any person for the enforcement of any of the laws relative to adulterated, impure or unwholesome food or drink, and in such case he shall not be obliged to furnish security for costs and shall have power, in the performance of his duties, to enter into any creamery, factory, store, salesroom, drug store, or laboratory, or place where he has reason to believe food or drink is made, stored, sold or offered for sale and open any cask, tub, jar, bottle or package containing, or supposed to contain, any article of food or drink and examine or cause to be examined the contents thereof, and take therefrom samples for analysis. The person making such inspection shall take such sample of such article or product in the presence of at least one witness, and he shall in the presence of said witness, mark or seal such sample and shall tender at the time of taking to the manufacturer or vendor of such product, or to the person having the custody of the same, the value thereof, and a statement in writing for the taking of such sample. Whenever it is determined by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his deputy or inspectors, that filthy, or unsanitary conditions exist or are permitted to exist in the operation of any bakery, confectionery, or ice cream plant, or in any place where any food or drink products are manufactured, stored, deposited or sold for any purpose whatever, the proprietor or proprietors, owner or owners, of such bakery, confectionery or ice cream plant, or any person or persons, owning or operating any plant where any food or drink products are manufactured, stored, deposited or sold, shall be first

notified and warned by the commissioner, his deputy or inspectors to place such bakery, confectionery or ice cream plant, or any place where any food or drink products are manufactured, stored, deposited or sold in a sanitary condition within a reasonable length of time; and any person or persons owning and operating any bakery, confectionery or ice cream plant or any place where any food or drink products are manufactured, stored, deposited or sold, failing to obey such notice and warning, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than three hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed ninety days, or until such fine and costs are paid, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

[Am. by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1887. Am. by Act No. 268, P. A. 1899. Am. by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

7. (C. L., 4979) Sec. 7. The commissioner, his deputy or any person by said commissioner duly appointed for that purpose, is authorized at all times to seize and take possession of any and all food and dairy products, substitutes therefor, or imitation thereof kept for sale, exposed for sale or held in possession or under the control of any person which in the opinion of the said commissioner, or his deputy or such person by him duly appointed, shall be contrary to the provisions of this act or other laws which now exist or which may be hereafter enacted.

First, The person so making such seizure as aforesaid, shall take from such goods as seized a sample for the purpose of analysis and shall cause the remainder thereof to be boxed and sealed and shall leave the same in the possession of the person from whom they were seized, subject to such disposition as shall hereafter be made thereof according to the provisions of this act.

Second, The person so making such seizure, shall forward the sample so taken to the State Analyst for analysis, who shall make an analysis of the same and shall certify the results of such analysis, which certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the fact or facts therein certified to in any court where the same may be offered in evidence.

Third, If upon such analysis it shall appear that said food or dairy products are adulterated, substitutes or imitations within the meaning of this act, said commissioner, or his deputy or any person by him duly authorized may make complaint before any justice of the peace or police justice having jurisdiction in the city, village or township where such goods were seized, and thereupon said justice of the peace shall issue his summons to the person from whom said goods were seized, directing him to appear not less than six nor more than twelve days from the date of the issuing of said summons and show cause why said goods should not be condemned and disposed of. If the said person from whom said goods were seized cannot be found said summons shall be served upon the person then in possession of the goods. The said summons shall be served at least six days before the time of appearance mentioned therein. If the person from whom said goods were seized cannot be found, and no one can be found in possession of said

goods, and the defendants shall not appear on the return day, then said justice of the peace shall proceed in said cause in the same manner provided by law where a writ of attachment is returned not personally served upon any of the defendants and none of the defendants shall appear upon the return day.

Fourth, Unless cause to the contrary thereof is shown, or if said goods shall be found upon trial to be in violation of any of the provisions of this act or other laws which now exist or which may be hereafter enacted, it shall be the duty of said justice of the peace or police justice to render judgment that said seized property be forfeited to the State of Michigan, and that the said goods be destroyed or sold by the said commissioner for any purpose other than to be used for food. The mode of procedure before said justice shall be the same, as near as may be as in civil proceedings before justices of the peace. Either parties may appeal to the circuit court as appeals are taken from justices' courts, but it shall not be necessary for the people to give any appeal bond.

Fifth, The proceeds arising from any such sale shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund: Provided, That if the owner or party claiming the property or goods so declared forfeited can produce and prove a written guarantee of purity, signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party from whom said articles were purchased, then the proceeds of the sale of such articles, over and above the cost of seizure, forfeiture, and sale, shall be paid over to such owner or claimant to reimburse him, to the extent of such surplus, for his actual loss resulting from such seizure and forfeiture, as shown by the invoice.

Sixth, It shall be the duty of each prosecuting attorney when called upon by said commissioners or by any person by him authorized as aforesaid, to render any legal assistance in his power in proceedings under the provisions of this act, or any subsequent act relative to the adulteration of food, for the sale of impure or unwholesome food or food products.

[Am. by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 268, P. A. 1899. Am. by Act No. 230, P. A. 1903.]

8. (C. L., 4980) Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for the State Analyst, while he holds his office to furnish to any individual, firm or corporation, any certificate as to the purity or excellence of any article manufactured or sold by them to be used as food or in the preparation of food.

9. (C. L., 4981) Sec. 9. The commissioner shall make an annual report to the Governor on or before the first day of July in each year, and which shall be printed and published on or before the first day of September next thereafter, which report shall cover the doings of his office for the preceding fiscal year, which shall show, among other things, the number of manufactories and other places inspected and by whom, the number of specimens of food articles analyzed, and the State Analyst's report upon each one; the number of complaints entered against persons for violation of the laws relative to the adulteration of food, the number of convictions had, and the amount of fines imposed therefor, together with such recommendations relative to the

statutes in force as his experience may justify. The commissioner shall also prepare, print and distribute to all the papers of the State, and to such persons as may be interested or may apply therefor, a monthly bulletin, in suitable paper covers, containing results of inspections, the results of analyses made by the State Analyst, with popular explanation of the same, and such other information as may come to him in his official capacity relating to the adulteration of food and drink products, and of dairy products, so far as he may deem the same of benefit and advantage to the public; also a brief summary of all the work done during the month by the commissioner and his assistants in the enforcement of the laws of the State, but not more than ten thousand copies of each such monthly bulletin shall be printed.

[Am. by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1897. Am. by Act No. 268, P. A. 1899.]

10. (C. L., 4982) Sec. 10. Any person who shall wilfully hinder or obstruct the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his deputy or other person or inspector by him duly authorized, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

[Added by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895.]

11. (C. L, 4983) Sec. 11. The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, nineteen hundred six, and for each fiscal year thereafter, there is hereby appropriated the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. Out of the amounts appropriated by this act shall be paid all salaries and expenses and chemical supplies provided for therein: Provided, That all expenses for stationery and printing shall be audited and paid in the same manner as other State printing and stationery.

[Added by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1897. Am. by Act No. 268, P. A. 1899. Am. by Act No. 186, P. A. 1901. Am. by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

12. (C. L., 4984) Sec. 12. The Auditor General is hereby directed to annually add to and incorporate into the State tax, to be levied each year, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, which, when collected, shall be credited to the general fund to reimburse the same for the money appropriated by this act.

[Added by Act No. 245, P. A. 1895. Am. by Act No. 154, P. A. 1897. Am. by Act No. 268, P. A. 1899. Am. by Act No. 186, P. A. 1901. Am. by Act No. 230, P. A. 1903. Am. by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

13. Sec. 13. It shall also be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to foster and encourage the dairy industry of the State, and, for that purpose, he shall investigate the general conditions of the creameries, cheese factories, condensed milk factories, skimming stations, milk stations, and farm dairies in this State, with full power to enter upon any

premises for such investigation, with the object in view of improving the quality and creating and maintaining uniformity of the dairy products of the State; and should it become necessary, in the judgment of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, he may cause instruction to be given in any creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, skimming station, milk station, or farm dairy, or in any locality in this State, and in order to secure the proper feeding and care of cows, or the practical operation of any plant producing dairy products, and in order to secure such a uniform and standard quality of dairy products in this State, he shall furnish a sufficient number of competent inspectors, the appointment of whom is provided for in section four of this act, and they shall be duly qualified to act as such inspectors.

[Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

14. Sec. 14. Whenever it is determined by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his deputy or inspectors, that any person is using, selling or furnishing to any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, farm dairy, milk dealer, the retail trade or to any consumer of milk, any impure or unwholesome milk or cream, which impurity or unwholesomeness is caused by the unsanitary or filthy condition of the premises where cows are kept, or by the unsanitary or filthy care or handling of the cows, or from the use of unclean utensils or from unwholesome food, or from any other cause, the person so using, selling or furnishing to any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, farm dairy, milk dealer, the retail trade, or to any consumer of milk, any such milk or cream, shall, first be notified and warned by the commissioner, his deputy or inspectors not to use, sell, or furnish such milk or cream to such skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, farm dairy, milk dealer, the retail trade, or to any consumer of milk, and any person failing to obey such notice and warning and continuing to use, sell or furnish to any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, farm dairy, milk dealer or to the retail trade such impure or unwholesome milk or cream, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, and costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the county jail, not to exceed ninety days, or until such fine and costs are paid, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

[Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

15. Sec. 15. Whenever it is determined by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his deputy or inspectors, that unsanitary conditions exist or are permitted to exist in the operation of any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, or farm dairy, the proprietor or proprietors, or manager of said skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or farm dairy, shall be first notified and warned by the commissioner, his deputy or inspectors to place such skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot or farm dairy in a sanitary condition, within a reasonable length of time; and any person or persons

owning or operating such skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, or farm dairy, failing to obey such notice and warning, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the county jail, not to exceed ninety days or until such fine and costs are paid, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

[Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

16. Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the proprietor or proprietors of every skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or milk depot, in the State where milk or cream is received by purchase or otherwise from three or more persons, to register with the Dairy and Food Commissioner on or before April first of each year, upon blanks furnished by said official, the location of such skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or milk depot, and the name of its owner or owners and manager. And it shall be the duty of the proprietor or proprietors of every skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or milk depot in this State, where milk or cream is received by purchase or otherwise from three or more persons, to file a report with the Dairy and Food Commissioner, said report to made on or before April first of each year, upon blanks furnished by said official, and to show the amount of milk or cream received by said skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or milk depot during the year ending December thirty-first preceding; and said report shall show the amount of butter, cheese or condensed milk manufactured during the year, together with a list of the names and postoffice addresses of the patrons of said skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or milk depot. Every skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory or milk depot, so registering and so reporting, shall pay to the office of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner an annual registration fee of five dollars, to be paid at the time of such registration. The money so collected by the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be paid into the State treasury and be used to help defray the expenses of the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, in addition to the annual appropriation therefor.

[Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

17. Sec. 17. Any person, persons or corporation who shall sell milk or cream from a wagon or other conveyance, depot or store, or who shall sell or deliver milk or cream to a hotel, restaurant, boarding house or any public place, shall be considered a milk dealer; and every milk dealer who shall sell milk or cream from a wagon or other conveyance, depot or store, or who shall sell, or deliver milk or cream to a hotel, restaurant, boarding house or any public place in any city, town or village of this State, must first obtain a license from the Dairy and Food Commissioner to sell such milk or cream. A license shall be required for each wagon or other conveyance, depot or store. Each dealer shall pay to the Dairy and Food Commissioner a license fee of one dollar for

each license so granted, which license must be obtained on or before the first day of July of each year. The moneys received by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, in payment of such licenses, shall be paid into the State treasury and be used to help defray the expenses of the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner in addition to the annual appropriation. All licenses shall be used only in the name of the owner of the wagon, depot or store, and shall, for the purpose of this act, be prima facie evidence of ownership. No license shall be sold, assigned, or transferred. Each license shall record the name, residence, place of business, number of wagons, depots or stores used (where more than one is employed) and the number of the license. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section, in so far as relates to registration and the securing of licenses, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every offense shall be punished by a fine not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days, or both.

[Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

18. Sec. 18. Any manufacturer, company, person or persons who shall sell, offer or expose for sale or for distribution, in this State, any concentrated commercial feeding stuff used for feeding live stock, shall furnish with each car, or other amounts shipped in bulk, and shall affix to every package of such feeding stuff, in a conspicuous place, on the outside thereof, a plainly printed statement, clearly and truly certifying the number of net pounds in the car or package sold or offered for sale, the name or trade-mark under which the article is sold, the name of the manufacturer or shipper, the place of manufacture, the place of business, and a chemical analysis, stating the percentages it contains of crude protein, crude fiber, nitrogen-free extract and ether extract, all constituents to be determined by the methods adopted by the association of official agricultural chemists. Whenever any feeding stuff is sold at retail, in bulk or in packages belonging to the purchaser, the agent or dealer shall furnish to him a certified copy of the chemical analysis named in this section.

(a) The term concentrated commercial feeding stuffs as used in this act shall include linseed meal, cotton seed meal, pea meals, cocoanut meals, gluten meals, oil meals of all kinds, gluten feeds, maize feeds, starch feeds, mixed sugar feeds, hominy feeds, rice meals, oat feeds, corn and oat feeds, meat meals, dried blood, clover meals, mixed feeds of all kinds, slaughter house waste products; also all condimental stock foods, patented and proprietary stock foods, claimed to possess nutritive properties and all other materials intended for feeding to domestic animals: Provided, That such feeding stuffs, as defined above, shall not include hays, straws, fodders, ensilage, the whole seeds nor the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, flaxseed, maize, buckwheat, wet brewers' grains, malt sprouts, wet or dried beet pulp when unmixed with other materials. Neither shall it include wheat, rye and buckwheat brans or middlings not mixed with other substances, but sold separately as distinct articles of commerce, nor pure grains ground together.

(b) Before any manufacturer, company, person or persons shall sell, offer or expose for sale in this State any concentrated commercial feeding stuff, he or they shall, for each and every feeding stuff bearing a distinguishing name or trade-mark, file annually, with the Dairy and Food Commissioner a certified copy of the chemical analysis and certificate referred to in this section, and shall deposit with said Dairy and Food Commissioner a sealed glass jar, or bottle, containing at least one pound of the feeding stuff to be sold or offered for sale, together with an affidavit that it is a fair sample of the article thus to be sold or offered for sale. He or they shall also pay annually into the State treasury a license fee of twenty dollars for each and every brand of feeding stuff he offers or exposes for sale in this State. Said fee is to be paid on or before April first of each year: Provided, That whenever the manufacturer or importer shall have paid this license fee, his agents shall not be required to do so. Whenever any manufacturer, importer, agent or seller of any commercial feeding stuff desires at any time to sell such material and has not paid the license fee therefor, he shall pay the license fee prescribed in this section, before making any such sale. The money collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the State treasury and be used to help defray the expenses of the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, in addition to the regular appropriation therefor.

(c) Whenever the manufacturer, importer, agent or seller of any commercial feeding stuff shall have complied with the requirements of this section, the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall issue or cause to be issued, a license, permitting the sale of said feeding stuff, which license shall terminate on April first following the date of issue.

(d) All such analyses of commercial feeding stuffs required by this act, shall be made under the direction of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, and shall be paid for out of the funds arising from the license fees provided for in this section.

(e) The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall publish, or cause to be published in bulletin form, at least annually a correct statement of all analyses made, together with any incidental information concerning same which he may deem proper.

(f) Any manufacturer, importer, company, agent, person or persons, who shall sell, offer or expose for sale, without first complying with the provisions of this act, any commercial feeding stuff, or shall attach or cause to be attached to any car, package or other quantity of said feeding stuff, an analysis stating that it contains a larger percentage of any one or more of the constituents named in this section than it really does contain shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and not less than three hundred dollars for every subsequent offense, and the offender shall also be liable for damages sustained by the purchaser of such feeding stuff on account of such misrepresentation.

(g) The Dairy and Food Commissioner, by any duly authorized agent, is hereby authorized to select from any package of commercial or other feeding stuff exposed or offered for sale in this State, a quantity not exceeding two pounds for a sample, such sample to be used for the purposes of an official analysis and for comparison with the certificate

filed with the Dairy and Food Commissioner, and with the certificate affixed to the package on sale.

[Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

19. Sec. 19. The published annual report of the Dairy and Food Commissioner which shall be made to the Governor, shall include a complete accounting of all moneys received by the department from every source, and the amount expended by the department.

[Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

20. Sec. 20. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act so far as they inconsistent are hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

[Added by Act No. 12, P. A. 1905.]

AN ACT in relation to the powers and duties of the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State of Michigan.

(Act No. 167, Public Acts, 1899.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

21. Section. 1. That any person who shall obstruct the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his deputy, or any of his duly appointed inspectors, by refusing to allow him entrance to any place where he is authorized to enter in the discharge of his official duty, or refuses to deliver to him a sufficient sample for the analysis of any article of food or drink sold, offered or exposed for sale, or in his possession for the purpose of sale, wherever the same may be found, when the same is requested and when the value thereof is tendered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days or more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

AN ACT for the prevention and suppression of foul brood among bees in the State of Michigan, and the inspection thereof, and to make an appropriation therefor, and to repeal act number one hundred forty-one of the public acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, being sections fifty-six hundred sixty-three, fifty-six hundred sixty-four, fifty-six hundred sixty-five, fifty-six hundred sixty-six, fifty-six hundred sixty-seven, fifty-six hundred sixty-eight, fifty-six hundred sixty-nine and fifty-six hundred seventy of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven.

(Act No. 66, Public Acts, 1901.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

22. Section 1. The Dairy and Food Commissioner upon receipt of a certified copy of the record of the Michigan State Beekeepers' Association, by the secretary of said association, showing that a majority of the members of said association recommended the appointment of an inspector of apiaries, shall appoint a State inspector of apiaries. Said inspector shall be responsible to the Dairy and Food Commissioner and shall comply with such rules and regulations as the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall from time to time prescribe for the carrying out of the work of said State inspector.

23. Sec. 2. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall when notified in writing by the owner of an apiary or by three disinterested tax payers in the vicinity of the apiary, cause the inspector to examine such apiaries as are reported and all others in the same locality not reported, and ascertain whether or not the disease known as foul brood or other contagious disease exists in such apiaries, and if satisfied of the existence of foul brood, he shall give the owner or caretaker of the diseased apiaries full instructions how to treat said case as in the inspector's judgment seems best.

24. Sec. 3. The inspector who shall be the sole judge may visit all diseased apiaries a second time and if need be burn all colonies of bees and combs that may be found not cured of foul brood or other contagious disease.

25. Sec. 4. If the owner of a diseased apiary, honey or appliances shall knowingly or wilfully sell, barter or give away any bees, honey or appliances, or expose other bees to the danger of said disease or refuse to allow said inspector to inspect such apiary, honey or appliances, said owner shall on conviction before a justice of the peace, be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or not less than one month's imprisonment in the county jail, nor more than two months' imprisonment.

26. Sec. 5. In addition to such individual reports as are required under this act by the inspector of apiaries, he shall make an annual report to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, giving the number of the apiaries visited, the number of diseased apiaries found, the number of colonies treated, also the number of colonies destroyed by fire, and an itemized account of his transportation expenses with affidavit annexed thereto.

27. Sec. 6. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars per year for the suppression of foul brood among bees in Michigan. The inspector shall receive five dollars per day and actual transportation and expenses for actual time served, which sum shall not exceed the money hereby appropriated, to be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Auditor General and approved by the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

[Am. by Act No. 230, P. A. 1909.]

28. Sec. 7. Act number one hundred forty-one of the public acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, being sections fifty-six hundred sixty-three, fifty-six hundred sixty-four, fifty-six hundred sixty-five, fifty-six hundred sixty-six, fifty-six hundred sixty-seven, fifty-six hundred sixty-eight, fifty-six hundred sixty-nine and fifty-six hundred seventy of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven is hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

GENERAL FOOD LAW.

AN ACT to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture, and sale of articles of food and drink.

(Act No. 193, Public Acts, 1895.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

29. (C. L., 5010) Section 1. That no person shall within this State manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell, any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

[Am. by Act No. 118, P. A. 1897.]

30. (C. L., 5011) Sec. 2. The term food, as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink, or intended to be eaten or drank by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

31. (C. L., 5012) Sec. 3. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act: *First*, If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality strength or purity; *Second*, If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; *Third*, If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; *Fourth*, If it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of another article; *Fifth*, If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or, in the case of milk, if it is the product of a

diseased animal; *Sixth*, If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; *Seventh*, If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health: Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent the coloring of pure butter: And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale bear the name and address of the manufacturer and be distinctly labeled under its own distinctive name, and in a manner so as to plainly and correctly show that it is a mixture or compound, and is not in violation with definition fourth and seventh of this section.

[Am. by Act No. 118, P. A. 1897.]

32. (C. L., 5013) Sec. 4. No person, by himself or his agents or servants, shall manufacture for sale or offer or expose for sale, or sell, as butter, and the legitimate product of the dairy or creamery, any article not made exclusively of milk or cream, but into which the oil or fat of animals, or any other oils not produced from milk, enters as a component part, has been introduced to take the place of cream. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for not less than ninety days nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court for each and every offense.

33. (C. L., 5014) Sec. 5. No person shall manufacture, deal in, sell, offer or expose for sale or exchange, any article or substance in the semblance of, or in imitation of cheese made exclusively of unadulterated milk or cream, or both, into which any animal, intestinal or offal fats or oils or melted butter in any condition or state or modification of the same, or oleaginous substances of any kind not produced from unadulterated milk or cream shall have been introduced. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for not less than ninety days nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court for each and every offense.

34. (C. L., 5015) Sec. 6. Every manufacturer of full milk cheese may put a brand upon each cheese, indicating "Full milk cheese," and no person shall use such a brand upon any cheese made from milk from which any of the cream has been taken. It shall be the duty of the proprietor of every cheese factory, creamery or butter factory in the State where milk or cream is purchased of or contributed by three or more persons, to register the location of such cheese factory, creamery or butter factory and the name of its owner or manager with the Dairy and Food Commissioner on or before the first day of October, A. D.

eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and on or before the first day of April in each year thereafter. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section, in so far as it relates to registration, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars and the costs of prosecution or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days or both.

[Am. by Act No. 118, P. A. 1897.]

35. (C. L., 5016) Sec. 7. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall procure and issue to the cheese manufacturers of the State, on proper application, which application shall be made on or before the first day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred ninety-five and on or before the first day of April in each year thereafter, and under such regulation as to the custody and use thereof as he may prescribe, a uniform stencil brand, bearing a suitable device or motto and the words "Michigan full cream cheese." Every such brand shall be used on the outside of the cheese, and upon the package containing the same, and shall bear a separate number for each separate factory. The said commissioner shall keep a book in which shall be registered the name, location and number of each manufactory using the brand, and the name or names of persons at each factory authorized to use the same. No such brand shall be used on other than full cream cheese or packages containing the same. The commissioner shall receive a fee of one dollar for each registration, said fee to be paid by the party applying for the same, which amount shall be accounted for and used as a part of the fund appropriated for the enforcement of the laws of this State with which the Dairy and Food Commissioner is charged.

36. (C. L., 5017) Sec. 8. No person shall knowingly offer, sell or expose for sale, in any package, cheese which is falsely branded or labeled.

37. (C. L., 5018) Sec. 9. No person shall within this State manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell as lard, any substance not the legitimate and exclusive product of the fat of the hog.

38. (C. L., 5019) Sec. 10. Every person who manufactures for sale, has in his possession with intent to sell, offers or exposes for sale, or sells, any substance made in the semblance of lard, or as an imitation of lard, and which consists of any mixture or compound of animal or vegetable oils, or fats, other than hog fat, in the form of lard, shall cause the tierce, barrel, tub, pail or package containing the same to be distinctly and legibly branded or labeled "Lard substitute or compound," and every person who manufactures for sale, has in his possession with intent to sell, offers or exposes for sale or sells, any substance made in the semblance of lard or as an imitation of lard, or as a substitute for lard, and which is designed to take the place of lard, and which consists of any mixture or compound of lard with animal or vegetable oils, or fats, shall cause the tierce, barrel, tub, pail or package containing the same to be distinctly and legibly branded or labeled either "Adulterated lard," "Lard compound," or "Lard substitute." Such brands or labels shall be in letters not less than one inch in length

and shall be followed with the name of the maker and factory, and the location of such factory.

39. (C. L., 5020) Sec. 11. Every dealer or trader who, by himself or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person, offers or exposes for sale, or sells any form of lard substitute or adulterated lard, as hereinbefore defined, shall securely affix or cause to be affixed to the package wherein the same is contained, offered for sale or sold, a label upon the outside and face of which is distinctly and legibly printed in letters not less than one-half inch in length, the words "Lard substitute" or "Adulterated lard" or "Lard compound" or other appropriate word which shall correctly express its nature and use.

40. (C. L., 5021) Sec. 12. The having in possession of any lard substitute or adulterated lard or lard compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not branded or labeled as hereinbefore required and directed, upon the part of any dealer or trader, or any person engaged in the public sale of such articles, shall for the purpose of the act be deemed prima facie evidence of intent to sell the same.

41. (C. L., 5022) Sec. 13. No person, firm or corporation in this State shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or offer or expose for sale, as fruit jelly or fruit butter, any jelly or imitation fruit butter or other similar compound made or composed in whole or in part of glucose, dextrine, starch or other substances, and colored in imitation of fruit jelly or fruit butter; nor shall any such jelly, fruit butter or compound be manufactured or sold, or offered for sale, under any name or designation whatever, unless the same shall be composed entirely of ingredients not injurious to health, and shall not be colored in imitation of fruit jelly, and every can, pail or package of such jelly or butter sold in this State shall be distinctly and durably labeled "Imitation fruit jelly or butter," with the name of the manufacturer and the place where made. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and when convicted thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for not less than ninety days nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

42. (C. L., 5023) Sec. 14. No packer or dealer in preserved or canned fruits and vegetables, or other articles of food, shall sell or offer for sale such canned articles unless such articles shall be entirely free from substances or ingredients deleterious to health, and unless such articles bear a mark, stamp, brand or label bearing the name and address of the firm, person or corporation that packs the same. All "Soaked or bleached goods," or goods put up from products dried before canning, shall be plainly marked, branded stamped or labeled as such, with the words "Soaked or bleached goods," in letters not less than two-line pica in size, showing the name of the article and the name and address of the packer.

43. (C. L., 5024) Sec. 15. No person shall manufacture or sell, or offer for sale any manufactured or artificial coffee berry in imitation of the genuine berry. No person shall manufacture, sell or offer or expose for sale any ground or prepared coffee, which is adulterated with chicory or other substance not injurious to health, unless each pack-

age thereof shall be distinctly labeled or marked "Coffee compound," together with the name and address of the manufacturer or compounder thereof, and has no other label of whatever name or designation. No person shall offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell or sell any molasses, syrup or glucose, unless the barrel, cask, keg, can or pail containing the same shall be distinctly branded or labeled with the true and appropriate name; nor shall any person offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, or sell any molasses or syrup mixed with glucose, unless the barrel, cask, keg or pail containing the same be distinctly branded or labeled "Glucose mixture," and the per cent in which glucose enters into its composition. Such barrel, cask, keg or pail shall be branded or labeled in a conspicuous place; and such brands or labels shall be in letters of not less than one-half inch in length. Glucose and glucose mixtures shall have no other designation than herein required.

[Am. by Act No. 118, P. A. 1897.]

44. (C. L., 5025) Sec. 16. No person shall within this State manufacture, brew, distil, have or offer for sale, or sell, any spirituous or fermented or malt liquors, containing any substance or ingredient not normal or healthful, to exist in spirituous, fermented or malt liquors, or which may be deleterious or detrimental to health when such liquors are used as a beverage.

45. (C. L., 5026) Sec. 17. The taking of orders or the making of agreements or contracts, by any person, firm or corporation, or by any agent or representative thereof, for the future delivery of any of the articles, products, goods, wares or merchandise embraced within the provisions of this act, shall be deemed a sale within the meaning of this act.

46. (C. L., 5027) Sec. 18. Whoever shall falsely brand, mark, stencil or label any article or product required by this act to be branded, marked, stenciled, or labeled, or shall remove, alter, deface, mutilate, obliterate, imitate or counterfeit any brand, mark, stencil or label so required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court for each and every offense.

47. (C. L., 5028) Sec. 19. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or wilfully neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violate any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and where no specific penalty is prescribed by this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

[Am. by Act No. 117, P. A. 1899.]

48. (C. L., 5029) Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State to investigate all complaints of violations of this act, and take all steps necessary to its enforcement. It shall be the duty of all prosecuting officers of this State to prosecute to completion all suits brought under the provisions of this act upon the complaint of the commissioner or of any citizen. It shall be the duty of all food inspectors in cities to examine all complaints made to them of violation of this act, and to render assistance in enforcing its provisions. It shall also be the duty of all health boards in cities and health officers in townships to take cognizance of and report or prosecute all violations of this act that may be brought to their notice, or they may have cognizance of, within their jurisdiction.

49. Sec. 21. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

AN ACT in relation to the manufacture and sale of buckwheat flour.

(Act No. 208, Public Acts, 1903.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

50. Section 1. Within this State no person shall manufacture, offer or expose for sale, keep in possession with intent to sell, or sell any ground buckwheat containing any product of wheat, corn, rice or other foreign substance, unless each and every package thereof be distinctly and legibly branded or labeled "Buckwheat Flour Compound" in letters not less than one-half inch in length and be followed with the name of the maker and factory and the location of such factory.

51. Sec. 2. Any brand or label herein required shall be an inseparable part of the general or distinguishing label, and such label shall be that principal and conspicuous sign under which it is sold, and any other label or printed matter upon the package shall not be in contravention of the requirements of this act.

52. Sec. 3. The having in possession of any buckwheat flour compound, which is not branded or labeled as hereinbefore required and directed upon the part of any person engaged in the public or private sale of such article, shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed prima facie evidence of intent to sell the same.

53. Sec. 4. The taking of orders or the making of agreements or contracts by any person, firm or corporation or by any agent or representative thereof, for the future delivery of buckwheat flour compound shall be deemed a sale within the meaning of this act.

54. Sec. 5. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited or neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violate any of the provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five

dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

55. Sec 6. Act number eighty-four of the public acts of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of buckwheat flour," being sections four thousand nine hundred ninety-four to five thousand two, both inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven is hereby repealed.

VINEGAR.

AN ACT in relation to the manufacture and sale of vinegar, and to repeal act number two hundred and twenty-four of the public acts of eighteen hundred and eighty-nine approved July one, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

(Act No. 71, Public Acts, 1897.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

56. (C. L., 5003) Section 1. That no person shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, or deliver, any vinegar not in compliance with the provisions of this act. No vinegar shall be sold as apple, orchard or cider vinegar, which is not the legitimate product of pure apple juice, known as apple cider or vinegar, not made exclusively of said apple cider or vinegar into which foreign substance, drugs or acids have been introduced, as may appear upon proper test, and upon said test, shall contain not less than one and three-fourths per cent, by weight, of cider vinegar solids upon full evaporation at the temperature of boiling water.

57. (C. L., 5004) Sec. 2. All vinegar made by fermentation and oxidation without the intervention of distillation shall be branded "fermented vinegar," with the name of the fruit or substance from which the same is made. And all vinegar made wholly or in part from distilled liquor shall be branded "distilled vinegar," and all of such distilled vinegar shall be free from coloring matter added during or after distillation and from color other than that imparted to it by distillation. And all fermented vinegar not distilled shall contain not less than one and three-fourths per cent by, weight, upon full evaporation (at the temperature of boiling water) of solids, contained in the fruit or grain from which said vinegar is fermented, and said vinegar shall contain not less than two and a half tenths of one per cent ash or mineral matter, the same being the product of the material from which said vinegar is manufactured. And all vinegar shall be made wholly from the fruit or grain from which it purports to be or is represented to be made, and shall contain no foreign substance, and shall contain not less than four per cent, by weight, of absolute acetic acid.

58. (C. L., 5005) Sec. 3. No person shall manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any vinegar found upon proper test to contain any preparation of lead, copper, sulphuric or other mineral acid, or other ingredients injurious to health. And all packages containing vinegar shall be marked, stenciled or branded on the head of the cask, barrel or keg containing such vinegar with the name and residence of the manufacturer together with brand required in section two hereof.

59. (C. L., 5006) Sec. 4. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed ninety days and the costs of prosecution, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

60. Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

MILK.

AN ACT to prevent and punish offenders for the adulteration of milk, and the products made therefrom, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to prevent the adulteration of milk and to prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk," approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

(Act No. 26, Public Acts, 1873.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

61. (C. L., 11411) Section 1. That whoever shall knowingly sell to any person or persons, or sell, deliver, or bring to be manufactured to any cheese or butter manufactory in this State, any milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," or shall keep back any part of the milk known as "strippings," with intent to defraud, or shall knowingly sell milk, with the product of a sick or diseased animal or animals, or any milk produced from any cow fed upon the refuse of a distillery, or of a brewery, or upon any substance deleterious to the quality of the milk, or shall knowingly use any poisonous or any deleterious material in the manufacture of any cheese or butter, or shall knowingly sell or offer to sell any cheese or butter, in the manufacture of which any poisonous or deleterious substance has been used, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and may be committed to the county jail until such fine shall be paid: Provided, That such imprisonment shall not exceed ninety days; and shall be liable in double the amount of damages to the person or persons, firm, association, or corporation upon which such fraud shall have been committed. An act entitled "An act to prevent the adulteration of milk

and to prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk," approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby repealed: Provided, That any right accrued or forfeiture incurred under said act, shall remain valid and binding, and may be enforced under said act as if the same were not repealed.

AN ACT to prevent the sale of impure, unwholesome, adulterated, or swill milk in the State of Michigan, and to provide for inspectors.

(Act No. 246, Public Acts, 1887.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

62. (C. L., 11412) Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, either by himself or agent, to sell or expose for sale within the State of Michigan any unwholesome watered, or adulterated or impure milk or swill milk or colostrum or milk from cows kept upon garbage, swill or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction or other deleterious substances, or from cows kept in connection with any family in which there are infectious diseases. The addition of water or ice to milk is hereby declared an adulteration.

[Am. by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.]

63. (C. L., 11413) Sec. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or (by) imprisonment not to exceed three months or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

64. (C. L., 11414) Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the metropolitan police commissioners of the city of Detroit, by and with the consent and advice of the board of health of the city of Detroit, to appoint an inspector, who shall be a person of previous practical experience. Said inspector may be created captain, sergeant or roundsman of the said police force of the city of Detroit, at the option of the board of metropolitan police commissioners.

65. (C. L., 11415) Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of said inspector to personally view, so far as possible, all milk exposed for sale in said city, and to visit all dairy houses, barns, or stables in said city or the county of Wayne, to inspect the same, and the animals held therein, and to visit all places where milk is kept or exposed for sale in the city of Detroit, and to inspect and ascertain the condition of said milk. He may detail any patrolman of said city to assist him in the performance of any or all of the duties enjoined on him by this act: Provided, always, That said inspector and any policeman so detailed shall always be subject to the provisions of the law establishing and governing the metropolitan police of said city.

66. (C. L., 11416) Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of said inspector or of his assistant, and of all other inspectors appointed under this act,

to make complaint in writing before a police justice or justice of the peace, or other court having jurisdiction thereof, of every violation of this act coming to his knowledge.

[Am. by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.]

67. (C. L., 11417) Sec. 6. Each and every quantity of milk sold or exposed for sale contrary to the provisions of this act, shall constitute a separate offense.

68. (C. L., 11418) Sec. 7. Any person who shall refuse to permit the said inspector, or his assistant (assistants,) to perform his duty under this act, either by refusing him entrance to his premises or by concealing any milk, or refusing to permit any milk or animal or premises wherein animals are kept, to be viewed and inspected as herein provided, or by in any manner hindering or resisting any said inspector or assistant inspector in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished therefor.

69. (C. L., 11419) Sec. 8. Authority is hereby given the common council of any city, and the board of trustees or council of any village, to appoint an inspector of milk in any such city or village, and to fix their compensation, and when appointed the said inspectors of milk shall have all the powers given by section four of this act, and shall perform all the duties required of inspectors of milk as provided herein, and such other powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed by the ordinances of said cities or villages.

70. (C. L., 11420) Sec. 9. Whoever shall adulterate by himself, or by his servant or agent, or sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange the same, or exposes or offers for sale or exchange, adulterated milk or milk to which water or any foreign (substance) substances in any state of fermentation or putrefaction, or from sick or diseased cows, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail or the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia not exceeding three months.

[Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.]

71. (C. L., 11421) Sec. 10. Whoever shall adulterate, himself or by his servant or agent, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange the same, or exposes or offers for sale as pure milk, any skimmed milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for such offense, be punished by the penalty provided in the preceding section.

[Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.]

72. (C. L., 11422) Sec. 11. Any dealer in milk who shall by himself, servant or agent, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange or deliver the same, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place above the center upon the outside of every vessel, can or package from which any such milk is sold, the words "Skimmed

milk," are distinctly painted in letters not less than one inch in length, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail or Detroit House of Correction not exceeding three months.

[Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.]

73. (C. L., 11423) Sec. 12. If milk sold or offered for sale under the provisions of this act as pure milk, is shown upon analysis by weight to contain more than eighty-seven and fifty one-hundredths per centum of watery fluid, or to contain less than twelve and fifty one-hundredths of milk solids, per centum, or less fat than three per centum, or if the specific gravity at 60 degrees Fahrenheit is not between 1 29-1000 to 1 33-1000, it shall be deemed to be adulterated. If milk sold or offered for sale under the provisions of this act as skimmed milk has a specific gravity at 60 degrees Fahrenheit less than 1,032 and greater than 1,037, it shall be deemed to be adulterated.

[Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.]

74. (C. L., 11424) Sec. 13. Whenever any inspector of milk has reason to believe that any milk found by him is adulterated, he shall take specimens thereof and test the same with such instrument or instruments as are used for such purposes, and he shall make an analysis thereof, showing total solids, the percentage of butter, the percentage of water and the percentage of ash; and if the result of such test and analysis indicates that the milk has been adulterated or deprived of its cream or any part thereof, the same shall be prima facie evidence of such adulteration in a prosecution under this act.

[Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.]

75. (C. L., 11425) Sec. 14. Any person who shall remove the cream or any part thereof from milk to be sold as pure milk to any manufactory in which milk is used as a material in the process of production, and any person who shall, in any manner, adulterate such milk, either by the addition of water or otherwise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail or Detroit House of Correction not exceeding ninety days.

[Added by Act No. 219, P. A. 1889.]

AN ACT in relation to the sale and delivery of milk.

(Act No. 106, Public Acts, 1899.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

76. Section 1. No person shall offer or expose for sale, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange or deliver, any milk to which water, chemicals or preservatives, or any other

foreign substance has been added. The term milk as used in this act shall include all skimmed milk, butter milk, cream and milk in its natural state as drawn from the cow.

77. Sec. 2. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or neglects or refuses to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violates any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

OLEOMARGARINE.

AN ACT in relation to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine or imitation butter.

(Act No. 147, Public Acts, 1899.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

78. Section 1. No person shall sell, expose or offer for sale or exchange, or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, any oleomargarine or other substance made in imitation of butter, and which is intended to be used as a substitute for butter, unless each and every vessel, package, roll or parcel of such substance has distinctly and durably printed, stamped or stenciled thereon in black letters the true name of such substance, in ordinary bold faced capital letters, not less than five line pica in size; and also the name and address of the manufacturer, together with the name of each and every article or ingredient used or entering into the composition of such substance, in ordinary bold faced letters, not less than pica in size.

79. Sec. 2. No person shall sell, exchange or deliver any oleomargarine or other substance made in imitation of butter, and which is intended to be used as a substitute for butter, unless he shall distinctly inform the purchaser by a verbal notice at the time of the sale that the same is a substitute for butter, and shall also deliver to the purchaser of each and every roll, package or parcel of such oleomargarine or other substance, at the time of the delivery of the same, a separate and distinct label, on which is plainly and legibly printed in black ink in ordinary bold faced capital letters not less than five line pica in size, the true name of such substance and also the name and address of the manufacturer, together with the name of each article used and entering into the composition of such substance, in ordinary bold faced letters not less than pica in size.

80. Sec. 3. The proprietor or keeper of any store, hotel, restaurant, eating saloon, boarding house, or other place where oleomargarine is sold or furnished to persons paying for the same, shall have placed on

the walls of every store or room where oleomargarine is sold or furnished a white placard on which is printed in black ink, in plain Roman letters of not less than three inches in length, and not less than two inches in width, the words "Oleomargarine Sold or Used Here," and shall at all times keep the same exposed in such conspicuous place as to be readily seen by any and all persons entering such store, or other room or rooms.

81. Sec. 4. No person shall use in any way, in connection or association with the sale or exposure for sale or advertisement of any substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter, the word "butter," "creamery," or "dairy," or the name or representation of any breed of dairy cattle, or any combination of such word or words and representation, or any other words or symbols or combination thereof commonly used in the sale of butter.

82. Sec. 5. For the purpose of this act the word "butter" shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter, and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter.

83. Sec. 6. For the purposes of this act certain manufactured substances, certain extracts and certain mixtures and compounds, including such mixtures and compounds with butter, shall be known and designated as "oleomargarine," namely: All substances heretofore known as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, vegetable oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard oil, vegetable oil, intestinal fat, and offal fat, made in imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made, calculated or intended to be sold or used as butter or for butter.

84. Sec. 7. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, in each and every offense. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

AN ACT to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter.

(Act No. 22, Public Acts, 1901.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

85. Section 1. No person, by himself or his agents, or servants, shall render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, product or compound made

wholly or in part out of any fat, oil or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter.

86. Sec. 2. Whoever violates any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

RENOVATED BUTTER.

AN ACT in relation to the manufacture and sale of renovated butter.

(Act No. 243, Public Acts, 1903, as amended.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

87. Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his possession with the intent to sell, exchange or deliver, any butter that is produced by taking original packing stock butter or other butter, or both, melting the same so that the butter fat can be drawn off or extracted, mixing the said butter fat with skimmed milk, or milk or cream, or other milk product, and rechurning or reworking the said mixture; nor shall any person, firm or corporation manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his possession for any such purpose any butter which has been subjected to any process by which it is melted, clarified or refined, and made to resemble butter, and is commonly known as boiled, process or renovated butter, and which for the purpose of this act is hereby designated as "Renovated Butter," unless the same shall be branded or marked as provided in section two of this act.

88. Sec. 2. Whoever, himself or by his agent or as the servant or agent of another person, shall sell, expose for sale or have in his custody or possession with the intent to sell any renovated butter as defined in section one of this act, shall have the words "Renovated Butter" conspicuously stamped, labeled or marked in one or two lines and in plain Gothic letters, at least three-eighths of an inch square, so that the words cannot easily be defaced, upon two sides of each and every tub, firkin, box or package containing said renovated butter; or if such butter is exposed for sale uncovered, or not in a case or package, a

placard containing said words in the same form as above described in this section shall be attached to the mass in such a manner as to be easily seen and read by the purchaser. When renovated butter is sold from such packages or otherwise at retail, in print, roll or other form, before being delivered to the purchaser it shall be wrapped in wrappers plainly stamped on the outside thereof with the words "Renovated Butter" printed or stamped thereon in one or two lines, and in plain Gothic letters at least three-eighths of an inch square, and such wrapper shall contain no other words or printing thereon, and said words "Renovated Butter" so stamped or printed on the said wrapper shall not be in any manner concealed, but shall be in plain view of the purchaser at the time of the purchase: Provided, If at any time the laws of the United States provide that butter manufacured as is described in this act, shall be labeled "Process Butter," then and in such case only shall such substitution be permitted and the labeling of said butter as "Process Butter" shall be deemed a compliance with this act.

[Am. by Act No. 119, P. A. 1909.]

89. Sec. 3. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or Michigan Reformatory at Ionia, for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

90. Sec. 4. Act number two hundred fifty-four of the public acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of butter produced by taking original packing stock and other butter and melting the same so that the butter oil can be drawn off, mixed with skimmed milk or other material, and by emulsion or other process produce butter, and butter produced by any similar process and commonly known as "process" butter; providing for the enforcement thereof, and punishment for the violation of the same," is hereby repealed.

CANDY.

AN ACT to prevent the adulteration of candies and to regulate the sale thereof.

(Act No. 207, Public Acts, 1911.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

91. Section. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his possession with the intent to sell, exchange or deliver, any candies or confectioneries adulterated by the admixture of terra alba, barytes talc or other earthy or mineral substances, or any poisonous colors, flavors or extracts, or other deleterious ingredients detrimental to health.

92. Sec. 2. Whoever violates any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

93. Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

PEPPER.

AN ACT to provide for the manufacture and sale of black pepper in this State and to provide a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act.

(Act No. 180, Public Acts, 1901.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

94. Section 1. Within this State no person, firm or corporation shall manufacture, offer or expose for sale, keep in possession with intent to sell, or sell any ground or whole black pepper containing any foreign substance whatever. All black pepper shall contain not more than six and one-half per cent ash or mineral matter; and shall contain not less than twenty-five per cent starch as determined by the diastase method; and shall contain not less than six-tenths of one per cent nor more than one and three-fourths per cent of volatile ether extract; and shall contain not more than ten per cent nor less than six and one-half per cent of non-volatile ether extract; and shall contain not more than sixteen per cent of crude fibre.

95. Sec. 2. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or neglects or refuses to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violates any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

CORN SYRUP.

AN ACT in relation to the sale of corn syrup.

(Act No. 123, Public Acts, 1903.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

96. Section 1. No person shall offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, or sell, any cane syrup, beet syrup, or glucose, unless the barrel, cask, keg, can, pail or package containing the same be distinctly branded or labeled with the true and appropriate name; nor shall any person offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, or sell any cane syrup or beet syrup mixed with glucose unless the barrel, cask, keg, can, pail or package containing the same be distinctly branded or labeled "Glucose Mixture" or "Corn Syrup," in plain Gothic type not less than three-eighths of an inch square, with the name and percentage by weight of each ingredient contained therein plainly stamped, branded or stenciled on each package in plain Gothic letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square. Each and every package of syrup either simple or mixed shall bear the name and address of the manufacturer. Such mixtures or syrups shall have no other designation or brand than herein required that represents or is the name of any article which contains a saccharine substance; and all brands or labels required shall be an inseparable part of the general or distinguishing label, and that the general or distinguishing label shall be that principal and conspicuous sign under which it is sold.

97. Sec. 2. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things required by this act, or in any way violate any of the provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

PRESERVATIVES.

AN ACT in relation to the use of preservatives in food products.

(Act No. 7, Public Acts, 1905.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

98. Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any food product containing benzoic acid or benzoate of sodium, or any

other harmless preservative, unless each and every package containing the same shall, in the condition in which it is exposed for sale, be distinctly, conspicuously, and legibly branded, labeled or marked, in plain English letters, with the words "Prepared with" followed by the proper English name of the preservative used: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit or regulate, by branding or otherwise, the use as a preservative of common salt, syrup, sugar, saltpetre, spices, alcohol, vinegar, or wood smoke: And Provided Further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to dairy products.

99. Sec. 2. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things required by this act, or in any way violate any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

AN ACT to prohibit the adulteration of maple sugar, maple molasses and maple syrup.

(Act No. 170, Public Acts, 1893.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

100. (5007) Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, dealer, firm, manufacturer or corporation to manufacture and sell, or offer for sale, any maple sugar, maple molasses or maple syrup that is in anywise adulterated with common sugar, beet sugar, glucose or any other foreign substance without distinctly marking, stamping or labeling the article or the package containing the same with the true and appropriate name of such article and the percentage in which common sugar, beet sugar, glucose or any other foreign substance enters into the composition of the same.

101. (5008) Sec. 2. Any person, dealer, firm, manufacturer or corporation who shall sell or offer for sale, and who shall falsely stamp or misrepresent or label any cans, jugs, jars, or packages containing maple molasses or maple syrup, and any person, dealer, firm, manufacturer or corporation who shall sell or offer for sale any maple sugar that is in anywise adulterated, who falsely misrepresents or labels or stamps the same, or knowingly permits such misrepresentation or false stamping or labeling, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished with a fine not less than fifty dollars, in case of vender, and in the case of manufacturers and those falsely or fraudulently stamping or labeling or misrepresenting such goods, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and it shall be the duty of any board of health in this State, or food commissioner, should there be one, cognizant of any violation of this act to prosecute

any person, dealer, firm, manufacturer, or corporation, which it has reason to believe has violated any of the provisions of this act, and after deducting the costs of trial and conviction the balance of fine recovered, one-half be placed in the township treasury wherein the conviction is made, the balance placed to the general fund of the county. Any (person) persons, dealer, firm, manufacturer or corporation who shall knowingly sell or offer for sale any cans, jugs, jars, or packages containing maple molasses, maple syrup, or maple sugar, that is in anywise adulterated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

102. (5009) Sec. 3. Any person, dealer, firm, manufacturer, or corporation, who shall falsely stamp or misrepresent or label any cans, jugs, jars, or packages, containing maple molasses, or maple syrup, or maple sugar, that is in anywise adulterated, or knowingly permits such (misrepresentation) misrepresentations or false stamping or labeling. shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine, not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both such fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

ICE CREAM.

AN ACT to regulate the manufacture and sale of ice cream within the limits of the State of Michigan.

(Act No. 70, Public Acts, 1909.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

103. Section 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall manufacture for sale, keep for sale, barter, exchange or deal in ice cream which shall contain any substance other than milk, cream, eggs, sugar, and some neutral flavoring gelatin or vegetable gums or which contain other than the required amount of milk fat as hereinafter provided.

104. Sec. 2. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture for sale, keep for sale, sell, barter, or deal in ice cream adulterated within the meaning of this act.

105. Sec. 3. Ice cream shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act:

First, If it shall contain boric acid, formaldehyde, saccharine, or any other added substance or compound that is deleterious to health;

Second, If it shall contain salts of copper, iron oxide, ocres or any coloring substance deleterious to health: Provided, That this paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit the use of harmless coloring matter in ice cream when not used for fraudulent purposes;

Third, If it shall contain any deleterious flavoring matter, or flavoring matter not true to name;

Fourth, If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the use of not to exceed one-half of one per centum of pure gelatin, gum tragacanth or other vegetable gums.

106. Sec. 4. No ice cream shall be sold within the State containing less than twelve per centum milk fat, except where fruit or nuts are used for the purpose of flavoring when it shall not contain less than ten per centum milk fat.

107. Sec. 5. It shall not be lawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any ice cream in any container which is falsely labeled or branded as to the name of the manufacturer thereof or to misrepresent in any way the place of manufacture of ice cream or the manufacturer thereof.

108. Sec. 6. Each person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of ice cream as a business within this State, after this act shall take effect, shall file with the Dairy and Food Commissioner an application for a license accompanied with a fee of five dollars, and upon receipt of such application the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall issue to the person, firm or corporation making such application a license to manufacture ice cream, as provided in this act, which license shall run for one year from the date of the application, and shall be renewed annually thereafter.

The money so collected by the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be paid into the State treasury and be used to help defray the expenses of the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner in addition to the annual appropriation therefor: Provided, That this section shall not apply except in cities of more than three thousand inhabitants, by the last United States census, to any person, firm or corporation manufacturing and selling ice cream by the dish direct to the consumer.

109. Sec. 7. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

110. Sec. 8. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(Act No. 208, Public Acts, 1909.)

AN ACT to establish uniform weights and measures of the various products of cereals in barrels or the fractional parts thereof when packed for sale or exposed for sale to firms or persons within this state, and to provide for the marking of the weight on packages of the products of such cereals.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

111. Section 1. When mill products of wheat, corn, rye or buckwheat, known as flour, grits, meal or compounds of the same are placed or packed in barrels fractional parts of a barrel or sacks to be sold or billed to any person or persons within this State, the standard weight or measure of a barrel or the fractional part thereof shall be as follows, viz.:

One hundred ninety-six pounds for a barrel;
Ninety-eight pounds for one-half barrel;
Forty-nine pounds for one-quarter barrel;
Twenty-four and one-half pounds for one-eighth barrel;
Twelve and one-fourth pounds for one-sixteenth barrel;
Six and one-eighth pounds for one thirty-second barrel.

The full and correct weights as herein established shall be placed in said barrel or fractional part thereof by the manufacturer, company, dealer, person or persons filling the same, and the weights as herein established shall be the legal weights in this State for such packages when they are bought or sold, offered or exposed for sale, or in possession with intent to sell, or sold and delivered, ordered or billed.

112. Sec. 2. No person or persons shall sell, offer or expose for sale in this State by the barrel, or by the fractional parts of a barrel as herein established, any of the mill products specified in section one hereof, unless the barrel or fractional part of such barrel shall contain the full weight of such mill product as is provided for in section one hereof.

113. Sec. 3. Before any package containing the mill products or compounds of such mill products specified in section one of this act shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale in this State, the number of pounds contained therein shall be plainly printed or stamped on the face label in plain English letters and numbers not less than one-half inch high. When such packages are sold as one-half, one-quarter, one-eighth, one-sixteenth or one-thirty-second of a barrel they shall be so marked in addition to the number of pounds marked thereon as herein provided.

114. Sec. 4. No manufacturer, company, dealer or person shall abstract any part of the mill products from the standard package or fractional parts named in section one, and sell such package as a barrel or fractional part of a barrel as defined in section one.

115. Sec. 5. Any manufacturer, company, dealer, person or persons who shall knowingly sell, offer or expose for sale or for distribution in

this State any package containing mill products of the cereals enumerated in section one which are stamped or labeled with a greater number of pounds than such package actually contains, or who shall put up or sell in this State any of the mill products of the above named cereals in a manner contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail or the Michigan Reformatory at Ionia for not less than ninety days nor more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court for each and every offense: Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall be construed to cover or affect sales or shipments made to any manufacturer, company, dealer, person or persons outside of this State and not intended for sale or shipment back into this State.

116. Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to investigate all complaints of violations of this act, and to take all steps necessary to its enforcement. It shall be the duty of all prosecuting officers of this State to prosecute to completion all suits brought under the provisions of this act upon complaint of said commissioner or any person.

117. Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be operative from and after January first, nineteen hundred ten.

LINSEED OR FLAXSEED OIL.

(Act No. 110, Public Acts, 1909.)

AN ACT to prevent the adulteration of linseed oil or flaxseed oil and to prevent fraud in the sale thereof and in the sale of compounds thereof, and to repeal all acts in conflict herewith.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

118. Section 1. No person, firm or corporation, by himself, his servant, or his agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm or corporation, shall manufacture or mix for sale, sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell in this State, under the name of raw linseed oil or raw flaxseed oil, any substance which is not wholly the product obtained from well cleaned flaxseed or linseed, and unless the aforesaid oil also fulfills the requirements of the nineteen hundred edition of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, which folfows:

1. Specific gravity 0.925 to 0.935 at 25 deg. C. (77 deg. F.). It does not congeal at temperatures above 20 deg. C. (—4 deg. F.) It is soluble in about ten parts of absolute alcohol and in all proportions in ether, chloroform, petroleum, benzine, carbon disulphide and oil of turpentine. It should not more than slightly redden blue litmus paper, previously

moistened with alcohol (limit of free acid). The oil should be completely saponifiable with alcoholic potassium hydroxide T. S. and the resulting soap should be completely soluble in water without leaving an oily residue, (absence of mineral oils and rosin oils). If 2 CC. of the oil be warmed and shaken in a test tube with an equal volume of glacial acetic acid, and if to this mixture, after cooling, one drop of sulphuric acid be added, a greenish color should be produced. (A violet color under these circumstances indicates the presence of rosin oils). Linseed oil saponified by alcoholic potassium hydroxide T. S. should show a saponification value of from 187 to 195. If 0.15 CC. of linseed oil be dissolved in 10 CC. of chloroform in a 250 CC. flask at 25 CC. of a mixture of equal volume of alcoholic iodine T. S. and alcoholic mercuric chloride T. S. added, and if, after standing for sixteen hours, protected from the light, 20 CC. potassium iodide T. S. be introduced and the mixture diluted with 50 CC. of water, on titrating the excess of iodine with tenth normal sodium thiosulphate V. S. an iodine value of not less than 170 should be obtained. No person, firm or corporation, by himself, his servant or his agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm or corporation, shall manufacture or mix for sale, sell, offer or expose for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell in this State, any substance as boiled linseed oil or as boiled flaxseed oil, unless the same shall have been prepared by heating raw linseed oil, as defined above: Provided, That if drier is used in said boiled linseed oil or boiled flaxseed oil, the same shall have been prepared by incorporating said drier with raw linseed oil, as defined above, at a temperature of not less than 225 deg. Fahrenheit, and furthermore contains not less than 96 per cent of linseed oil; and for the purpose of this act it shall also be deemed a violation thereof if said boiled linseed oil prepared either with or without drier does not conform to the following requirements: 1. Its specific gravity at 60 deg. Fahrenheit must be not less than 0.935 and not greater than 0.945; 2. Its saponification value (Koettstorfer figure) must not be less than 186; 3. Its iodine number (Huebl's method) must be not less than 160; 4. Its acid value must not exceed 10; 5. The volatile matter expelled at 212 deg. Fahrenheit must not exceed one-half of one per cent; 6. No mineral oil shall be present and the amount of unsaponifiable matter as determined by standard methods shall not exceed 2.5 per cent; 7. The film left after flowing the oil over glass and allowing it to drain in a vertical or nearly vertical position must dry free from tackiness in not to exceed twenty hours, at a temperature of about 70 deg. Fahrenheit. Linseed oil or flaxseed oil which does not conform to the foregoing requirements shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act.

119. Sec. 2. No person, firm or corporation, either by himself or another, shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell in this State any linseed oil or flaxseed oil, except under its true name, and unless each barrel, keg or can of such oil has plainly and durably painted, stamped, stenciled, labeled or marked thereon the true name of such oil in ordinary bold-faced capital letters, not less than five lines pica in size, together with the name and address of the manufacturer, jobber or dealer: Provided, That if the contents of the package be less than twenty-five gallons, the type shall not

be less than two lines pica in size. Proof that any person, firm or corporation has or had possession of any oil or compound which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act shall be prima facie evidence that the possession thereof is in violation of this act.

120. Sec. 3. Linseed oil compounds or flaxseed oil compounds designed to take the place of raw or boiled linseed oil or raw or boiled flaxseed oil as defined in section one of this act, whether sold, offered or exposed for sale under invented proprietary names or titles or not, shall bear conspicuously upon the containing vessel, in capital letters not less than five line pica in size, the word "Compound," followed immediately with the true distinctive names of the actual ingredients in the order of their greater preponderance, in the English language, in plain legible type of the same size, not less than two lines pica in size, in continuous list with no intervening matter of any kind, and shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer, jobber or dealer. Any oil or compounds required to be branded by the provisions of this act and not complying with sections two and three shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of this act.

121. Sec. 4. It is hereby made a duty of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner to enforce the provisions of this act.

122. Sec. 5. The State Dairy and Food Commissioner, his agents, assistants, inspectors, chemists or others appointed by him, shall have full rights of ingress and egress to the premises occupied by parties who manufacture, sell or deal in linseed oil or flaxseed oil, or linseed oil compounds or flaxseed oil compounds, and also shall have power and authority to open any tank, barrel, can or other vessel believed to contain such oil and inspect the contents thereof and to take therefrom samples for analysis. In case any samples so taken shall prove on analysis to be adulterated or misbranded in violation of the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner to proceed against the offender as herein provided. No person shall obstruct the State Dairy and Food Commissioner or any of his assistants by refusing entrance to any place which he desires to enter in the discharge of his official duty as provided in this act, nor shall any person refuse to deliver to him a sample of oil when same is requested and when the value thereof is tendered.

123. Sec. 6. Any person, firm or corporation convicted of violating any of the provisions of the foregoing act shall, for the first offense be punished by a fine in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court; and for the second and each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court; or the fine above may be sued for and recovered before any justice of the peace or any court of competent jurisdiction, in the county where the offense shall have been committed, at the instance of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner or any other person in the name of the people of the State of Michigan as plaintiff and shall be recovered in an action of debt.

124. Sec. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

DRUGS.

(Act No. 146, Public Acts, 1909.)

AN ACT to prohibit and prevent adulteration, misbranding, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of drugs and drug products in the State of Michigan, and to provide for the enforcement thereof.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

125. Section 1. No person shall within this State manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell, any drug or drug product which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act.

126. Sec. 2. The term "drug" as used in this act shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals.

127. Sec. 3. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act:

First. If, when it is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: Provided, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the principal label of the bottle box or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary;

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

128. Sec. 4. An article shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of the act:

First. If it is an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article;

Second, If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, antipyrin, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances, contained therein: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to apply to the dispensing of prescriptions written by regularly licensed practicing physicians, veterinary surgeons and dentists, and kept on file by the dispensing pharmacist, nor to such drugs as are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, and which are sold under the name by which they are so recognized;

Third, If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any drug or drug product which is falsely branded as to the state, territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

129. Sec. 5. The president of the board of pharmacy, the president of the State Board of Health and the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall jointly make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this act.

130. Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to investigate all complaints of violations of this act and take all steps necessary to its enforcement; and to this end he shall appoint two drug inspectors who shall be registered pharmacists, and one competent analyst; which inspectors and analyst shall hold office at the pleasure of said commissioner, and until others are appointed; and the said Dairy and Food Commissioner or his deputy and the said drug inspectors or any of them shall in a lawful manner inquire into the drug products which are manufactured or sold or exposed or offered for sale in this State, and may in a lawful manner procure samples of the same for analysis; and the said Dairy and Food Commissioner, his deputy, or said drug inspectors or any of them, shall have power to enter into any factory, store, salesroom, drug store or laboratory or place where he has reason to believe drug products are made, stored, sold or offered for sale, and open any cask, jar, bottle or package containing, or supposed to contain any drug product, and take therefrom samples for analysis. The person making such inspection shall take such sample of such article or product in the presence of at least one witness, and he shall, in the presence of said witness mark or seal such sample and shall tender at the time of taking to the manufacturer or vendor of such product or to the person having the custody of the same the value thereof and a statement in writing for the taking of such sample. The said Dairy and Food Commissioner shall direct said analyst to make due and careful examination of such sample and report to him the result of such analysis and if the same is found to be adulterated or misbranded within the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of said commissioner his deputy or any drug inspector assigned to such duty to make complaint against the manufacturer or vendor thereof in the proper county and furnish all evidence thereof to obtain a conviction of the offense charged, and in no case shall the Dairy and Food Commissioner or drug inspector making such complaint be required to furnish security for costs in any action instituted by him having for its object the enforcement of this act: Provided. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit or prevent other inspectors or chemists connected with the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner from performing any of the duties herein imposed upon the said drug inspectors and analyst, whenever in the opinion of said Dairy and Food Commissioner the work of his office can be expedited thereby.

131. Sec. 7. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society or association within the scope of his employment or office, shall, in every case,

be also deemed to be the act omission or failure of such corporation, company, society or association, as well as that of the person: Provided, that no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act when he can establish a guaranty in accordance with the provisions of the national food and drugs act, June thirtieth, nineteen hundred six, or a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other parties residing in this State, from whom he purchased such article, to the effect that the same is not adulterated nor misbranded within the meaning of this act. Said guaranty to afford protection shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such article to such dealer, and in such case, if such guaranty was given in this State, said party or parties shall be amendable to the prosecution, fines and other penalties which would attach in due course to the dealer under the provisions of this act: Provided, however, That said guaranty shall not afford protection to the vendor in any case if said product is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, and if said vendor shall have been previously notified in writing by the Dairy and Food Commissioner to that effect: Provided further, That in no case shall the Dairy and Food Commissioner serve such notice upon any vendor of any such product until said dairy and Food Commissioner shall have notified the manufacturer or jobber of any such product of the findings of the State Analyst with reference to such product; such notification to such manufacturer or jobber shall be in writing and shall be mailed ten days previous to any notice sent to any vendor in accordance with this section.

132. Sec. 8. Nothing in this act shall affect any drug product manufactured in this State for export to any foreign country or for sale in any other state, when such drug product is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the laws of such foreign country or state; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for use or consumption within this State, then such article shall not be exempt from the operation of any of the provisions of this act.

133. Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of each prosecuting attorney, when called upon by the said Dairy and Food Commissioner, or by any person by him authorized as aforesaid, to render any legal assistance in his power in proceedings under the provisions of this act or any subsequent act relative to the adulteration or misbranding of drug products.

134. Sec. 10. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or wilfully neglects or refuse to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violate any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

135. Sec. 11. The sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred eleven, and for each fiscal year thereafter there is herby appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars. Out of the amounts appropriated by this act shall be paid all salaries and expenses provided for herein.

TURPENTINE.

AN ACT regulating the sale of turpentine and providing penalties for the violation of this act.

(Act No. 175, Public Acts, 1911.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

136. Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture, mix for sale, sell or offer for sale for other than medical purposes, under the name of turpentine or under a name composed of a part or parts of the word turpentine, or spirits of turpentine, and any article which is not wholly distilled from resin, turpentine gum or scrape from pine trees and unmixed and unadulterated with oil, benzine or other foreign substance of any kind whatsoever, unless the package containing the same shall be stenciled or marked with letters not less than one inch square and one-fourth inch apart "Adulterated Turpentine," except turpentine produced from turpentine gum extracted wholly from pine wood, which turpentine is known as "Wood Turpentine" must be stenciled or marked "Wood Turpentine" with letters not less than one inch square and one-fourth inch apart. When such wood turpentine is mixed and adulterated with oil, benzine or other foreign substance of any kind whatsoever, the container shall be stenciled or marked "Adulterated Wood Turpentine" with letters not less than one inch square and one-fourth inch apart. When wood turpentine is mixed with turpentine distilled from resin, turpentine gum, or scrape from pine trees, in any quantity whatsoever, the container shall be stenciled or marked "Wood Turpentine" with letters not less than one inch square and one-fourth inch apart. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of any compound or imitation providing the container shall be plainly marked and the purchaser notified as aforesaid.

137. Sec. 2. The Dairy and Food Commissioner of Michigan shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and the penal statutes relating thereto, and such commissioner, his assistants, experts, chemists and agents shall have access and ingress to the places of business, stores and buildings used for the sale of turpentine, and may open any package, can or jar or other receptacle containing any turpentine that may be manufactured, sold or offered for sale in violation of this statute. The inspectors, assistants or chemists appointed by such commissioner shall perform like duties and have like authority under this chapter and the penal statutes relating thereto as is provided by law in other cases. Such commissioner shall publish bulletins from time to time giving the results of the inspections and analysis with such information as he deems suitable.

138. Sec. 3. Whosoever violates any provision of law relating to the labeling, marking or stenciling of turpentine or wood turpentine by manufacturers or distributors thereof, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one hundred days or both.

AN ACT to regulate the sampling and testing of milk and cream and the use of the Babcock test and to make the violation of any provision hereof a misdemeanor.

(Act No. 280, Public Acts, 1907.)

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

139. Section 1. In taking samples of milk or cream from any milk can, cream can or any container of milk or cream, the contents of such milk can, cream can, or container of milk and cream shall first be thoroughly mixed either by stirring or otherwise and the sample shall be taken immediately after mixing, or by any other method which gives a representative average sample of the contents, and it is hereby made a misdemeanor to take samples by any method which does not give a representative average sample where milk or cream is bought or sold, and where the value of said milk or cream is determined by the butter fat contained in the same by the Babcock test.

140. Sec. 2. In the use of the Babcock test, the standard milk measures or pipettes shall have a capacity of 17.6 cubic centimeters at sixty degrees Fahrenheit and the standard test tubes or bottles for milk shall have a capacity of two cubic centimeters for each ten per cent, marked on the necks thereof; cream shall be tested by weight and the standard unit for testing shall be 18 grams, and it is hereby made a misdemeanor to use any other standards of milk or cream measure where milk or cream is purchased by or furnished to creameries or cheese factories, condensed milk factories, milk depots, or any other place where the value of said milk or cream is determined by the per cent of butter fat contained in the same by the Babcock test.

141. Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for the owner, manager, agent or any employe of a cheese factory, creamery, condensed milk factory or milk depot or other place where milk or cream is tested for quality or value to falsely manipulate or under-read or over-read the Babcock test, or make settlements on any other basis than the correct reading of the Babcock test or any other contrivance used for determining the quality or value of milk or cream where the value of said milk or cream is determined by the per cent of butter fat contained in the same or to make any false determination by the Babcock test or otherwise.

142. Sec. 4. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than thirty days.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RELATIVE TO DAIRY AND FOOD LAWS.

PEOPLE v. SNOWBERGER.

(Opinion led May 25, 1897.)

Adulteration of Food—Statutory Offenses—Intent—Police Power.

1. It is competent for the legislature under the police power, to provide for the protection of the public health by making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to sell adulterated food or drink, irrespective of the seller's knowledge of the adulteration.
2. Act No. 193, Public Acts 1895, prohibits the manufacture or sale of adulterated articles of food or drink, and prescribes what shall be deemed adulteration within the meaning of the act. Section 8 forbids any person from *knowingly* offering for sale cheese which is falsely labeled; this being the only case in which knowledge is expressly made an element of an offense designated by such statute. *Held*, that proof of guilty knowledge or intent is not essential to the conviction of one who sells adulterated food.

(113 Mich. 86.)

Exceptions before Judgment from Monroe; Kinne, J.

Michael Snowberger was convicted of selling adulterated food, in violation of Act No. 193, Public Acts of 1895.

Conviction affirmed.

William Look and Ira G. Humphrey, for appellant.

Bowen, Douglas & Whiting, of counsel.

Willis Baldwin, Prosecuting Attorney, for the people.

Long, C. J.: Respondent was convicted under an information charging that: "On the 19th day of April, A. D. 1897, at the city of Monroe, and in the county aforesaid, Michael Snowberger did offer for sale, and sell, to Carl Franke, an adulterated article of food, to-wit: A quantity of mustard, to wit, a quarter of a pound, colored and adulterated with tumeric, whereby the said mustard, as an article of food, was damaged and its inferiority concealed and whereby it was made to appear of better and of greater value than it really was, the same not being a mixture or compound recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided," etc.

The information was filed under Act No. 193, Public Acts 1895, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink." The act provides:

Section 1. "No person shall within this state manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or sell any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of this act."

Section 2. "The term food as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink, or intended to be eaten or drunk by man, whether simple, mixed or compound."

Section 3. "An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act: One, If any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; Two, If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; Three, If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; Four, If it is sold under the name of another article; Five, If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or in case of milk, if it is the product of a diseased animal; Six, If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; Seven, If it contains an added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds, and are not injurious to health."

Section 19 makes any violation of the act a misdemeanor and provides a penalty by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail, etc.

On the trial respondent admitted, that on the 19th day of April, 1897, he, at the city of Monroe, this State, offered for sale and did sell to Carl Franke a quantity of mustard, to wit, a quarter of a pound which was afterwards found upon a chemical examination to be colored and adulterated with tumeric, whereby the said mustard as an article of food was damaged and its inferiority concealed, and it was thereby made to appear of greater and better value than it really was; the same not being a mixture or compound recognized as an ordinary article or ingredient of articles of food.

But he claimed that said article of mustard, so sold was purchased by him as a pure article in good faith, and that he believed at the time of the purchase by him and also at the time of the sale to the said Franke, that the same was pure mustard, free from any coloring and adulteration with tumeric or any other coloring or adulterant, and that no inferiority was concealed whereby it was made to appear of greater or better value than it really was; that at the time he purchased the same he asked for pure mustard and that the same was warranted to him as pure; that he did not make or cause to have made a chemical examination of the same and did not inform himself or endeavor to ascertain the methods of determining pure from impure mustards, but relied upon the representations of his vender and the appearance of the article to the eye; and that he did not intend to violate the law.

From such conviction respondent appeals.

It is the contention of counsel for respondent that it was the intent of the legislature to provide by the act that no person should be convicted and punished for selling adulterated food or drink without showing that he knew the same to be adulterated; that the information does not charge such knowledge, and the proofs disclosed that respondent acted in good faith and in the belief that the article sold was pure and unadulterated.

The act cannot be so construed. The offense under the act consists in selling an article intended to be eaten or drunk which is adulterated.

Section 8 of the act shows conclusively that the legislature did not intend to make criminal intent or guilty knowledge a necessary ingredient of the offense. As a rule there can be no crime without a criminal intent; but this rule is not universal.

In People v. Roby, 52 Mich. 577 (50 Am. Rep. 270), the respondent was convicted of the offense under the statute of keeping his saloon open on Sunday. It was there said: "It is contended that to constitute an offense under the section referred to (How. Stat., Sec. 2274), there must be some evidence tending to show an intent on the part of the respondent to violate it. * * * * The section under which Roby is prosecuted makes the crime consist, not in the affirmative act of any person, but in the negative conduct of failing to keep the saloon closed. As a rule there can be no crime without a criminal intent; but this is not by any means a universal rule. One may be guilty of the high crime of manslaughter when his only fault is gross negligence, and there are many other cases where mere neglect may be highly criminal. Many statutes which are in the nature of police regulations, as this is, impose criminal penalties irrespective of any intent to violate them; the purpose being to require a degree of diligence for the protection of the public which shall render violation impossible."

Many cases are cited in that case where convictions were sustained although the element of guilty knowledge was lacking. Thus in Massachusetts a person may be convicted of the crime of selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage though he did not know it to be intoxicating.

Com. v. Boynton, 2 Allen, 160.

And of the offense of selling adulterated milk, though ignorant of its adulteration.

Com. v. Farren, 9 Allen, 489.
Com. v. Nichols, 10 Allen, 199.
Com. v. Waite, 11 Allen, 264.
Com. v. Smith, 103 Mass., 444.

In Missouri a magistrate may be liable to the penalty for performing the marriage ceremony for minors without consent of parents or guardians, though he may suppose them to be of the proper age.

Beckham v. Nacke, 56 Mo., 546.

Where the killing and sale of a calf under a specified age is prohibited there may be a conviction though the party was ignorant of the animal's age.

Com. v. Raymond, 97 Mass., 567.

In People v. Welsh, 71 Mich. 548, this court in speaking of People v. Roby, supra, said: "When a statute does not make intent an element of the offense, but commands an act to be done or omitted which in the absence of the statute might have been done or omitted without culpability, ignorance of the fact or state of things contemplated by the statute will not excuse its violation;" citing:

State v. Hartfiel, 24 Wis., 60.

In the late case in this court of Wolcott v. Judge of Superior Court, 112 Mich. 311, the relator, as prosecuting attorney of the county, filed an information against one Fred Saunders, charging him with being engaged in selling liquor without giving the bond required by the statute. The bond was fair upon its face, but one of the sureties, it appears, was disqualified under section 2283dl, 3 How. Stat. The information did not allege that respondent had knowledge of this defect in the bond. The information was quashed by the court below, and the relator asked the aid of mandamus to compel the respondent to reinstate the case. It was said by this court in the majority opinion: "It was the intention of the legislature to make the execution and delivery of the prescribed bond a condition precedent to sale, and to require the person desiring to engage in the business mentioned to assume the responsibility of knowing that the bond when presented complies in all essential particulars with the law. He must know that his sureties are males, that they are resident freeholders of the township, village or city in which the business is to be carried on, that they hold none of the offices prohibited by the act, and that at the time the bond is filed neither is a surety upon more than two bonds required by the act."

It appears that one of the sureties was already upon more than two bonds; and the writ was granted compelling the respondent to reinstate the case. The case of People v. Roby was cited in that case in support of the proposition that intent was not an ingredient of the offense.

These regulations are under the police power of the State. Undoubtedly it was competent for the legislature to prohibit the sale of adulterated articles of food and drink. The police power of the State extends to the protection of the health as well as of the lives and property of the citizens. Generally it is for the legislature to determine what laws and regulations are needed to protect the public health and secure the public comfort and safety. If it passes an act ostensibly for the public health and thereby destroys or takes away the property of the citizen or interferes with his liberty it is for the courts to determine whether it relates to and is appropriate to promote such public health. Under the police power the conduct of individuals and the use of property may be regulated so as to interfere to some extent with the freedom of the one and the enjoyment of the other. It cannot be doubted that the legislature intended by this act to protect the public against the harmful consequences of sales of adulterated food, and to the end that its purpose might not be defeated to require the seller at his peril to know that the article which he offers for sale is not adulterated.

As was said by the supreme court of Ohio, in State v. Kelly, 54 Ohio St. 166: "If this statute had imposed upon the State the burden of proving * * * his knowledge of its adulteration, it would thereby have defeated its declared purpose."

In State v. Smith, 10 R. I. 260, the court, in speaking of the offense of selling adulterated milk, said: "Counsel for defendant asked the court to charge that there must be evidence of a guilty intent on the part of the defendant and of a guilty knowledge in order to convict him. Our statute in that provision of it, under which this indictment was found does not essentially differ from the statute of Massachusetts, and there previous to the enactment of our statute the supreme court had

determined that a person might be convicted although he had no knowledge of the adulteration; the intent of the legislature being that the seller of milk should take upon himself the risk of knowing that the article he offers for sale is not adulterated."

Statutes in many states have been passed providing that whoever sells, or keeps or offers for sale adulterated milk, or milk to which water or other foreign substance has been added shall be punished, etc. Under these statutes it has been decided many times that the risk is upon the seller of knowing that the article he offers for sale is not adulterated, and that it is not necessary in an indictment under such a statute to allege or prove criminal intent or guilty knowledge.

Com. v. Smith, 103 Mass., 444.
Com. v. Warren, 160 Mass., 533.
People v. Clipperly 101 N. Y., 634.

The same rule that no criminal intent is necessary has been held to apply under an act forbidding the sale of oleomargarine or other imitations of dairy products, unless express notice be given to the purchaser.

Bayles v. Newton, 50 N. J. L., 549.
Com. v. Gray, 150 Mass., 327.

The English rule is in keeping with the doctrine in this country on this subject.

Roberts v. Egerton, L. R., 9 Q. B., 494.

The statute not requiring knowledge on the part of the seller to make the offense complete, we are satisfied that the conviction must be sustained. No case has been cited, and we are not able to find one, where a contrary doctrine is laid down. The act may work hardship in many cases; but that question is one to be addressed to the legislature and not to the courts. As we have said, it was within the power of the legislature to pass the act making it an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment to sell adulterated food or drink, although the person selling the same has no knowledge that it is adulterated. Under this statute one making sales must do so at his peril.

The conviction is affirmed.

Grant, J., did not sit. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. WORDEN GROCER CO.

(Opinion filed December 6, 1898.)

Constitutional Law—Act to Prevent Sale of Adulterated Vinegar—Complaint—Reasonableness of Statute—Defense.

1. The title to an act reading "An act in relation to the manufacture and sale of vinegar, and to repeal Act No. 224 of the Public Acts of 1889, approved, etc.," held broad enough to support an enactment to prevent deception in the sale of vinegar or to prevent adulteration of vinegar.
2. A conviction for a sale of "fermented cider vinegar," which was not up to the standard prescribed by Act No. 71, Public Acts of 1897, may be had under a complaint drawn under section 2 of the act.
3. The question as to whether the requirement of an act passed to prevent the sale of adulterated vinegar are such as to render the act unreasonable, cannot be determined by the courts and does not raise a question of fact for determination by a jury.
4. Where a sample of vinegar is taken from a dealer for the purpose of testing it to see if it conforms to the standard required by law it is not necessary that a sample be left with the dealer.
5. A prosecution for a sale of vinegar in violation of Act No. 71, Public Acts of 1897, cannot be defended on the ground that the person so manufacturing or selling vinegar below the standard has no knowledge that it is not within the standard prescribed.

Error to the circuit court of Kent county; Allen C. Adsit, J.

Appeal of the Worden Grocer Co. from a conviction of a violation of Act No. 71, Public Acts of 1897. Affirmed.

Frank A. Rodgers, Prosecuting Attorney; Benn M. Corwin, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, for the people.

Rood & Hindman, for respondent.

Long, J.: The complaint in this cause charges that the defendant: "On February 5, 1898, did unlawfully sell and deliver to John T. Owens of Benton Harbor, Michigan, a large quantity, to wit: One barrel of vinegar which was not then and there in compliance with the provisions of Act No. 71, Public Acts, 1897, in this, viz.: That said vinegar was sold as "fermented cider vinegar" and branded as such; that said vinegar contained less than one and three-fourths per cent by weight upon full evaporation (at the temperature of boiling water) of solids contained in the fruit from which said vinegar is fermented, to wit: One and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent of solids; and said vinegar contained less than two and a half tenths of one per cent ash or mineral matter, the same being the product of the material from which said vinegar was manufactured, to wit: Eight one-hundredths of one per cent of ash or mineral matter, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided," etc.

The cause was commenced in the police court, and, being removed to the circuit, came on to be heard before a jury. The defendant refused to plead, and counsel for defendant thereupon made a motion to quash the complaint and summons for several reasons which will hereafter be discussed. The court upon the trial directed a verdict of guilty, and the cause comes to this court on exceptions before judgment.

The title of the act reads: "An act in relation to the manufacture and sale of vinegar, and to repeal Act No. 224 of the Public Acts of 1889, approved," etc. Sections one and two of the act, being the sections in question, provide:

"Section 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That no person shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell or deliver, any vinegar not in compliance with the provisions of this act. No vinegar shall be sold as apple, orchard or cider vinegar, which is not the legitimate product of pure apple juice, known as apple cider or vinegar not made exclusively of said apple cider or vinegar into which foreign substance, drugs or acids have been introduced, as may appear upon proper test, and upon said test, shall contain not less than one and three-fourths per cent, by weight, of cider vinegar solids upon full evaporation at the temperature of boiling water.

"Section 2. All vinegar made by fermentation and oxidation without the intervention of distillation shall be branded 'fermented vinegar' with the name of the fruit or substance from which the same is made. And all vinegar made wholly or in part from distilled liquor shall be branded 'distilled vinegar,' and all such distilled vinegar shall be free from coloring matter added during or after distillation and from color other from that imparted to it by distillation. And all fermented vinegar not distilled shall contain not less than one and three-fourths per cent, by weight, upon full evaporation (at the temperature of boiling water) of solids, contained in the fruit or grain from which said vinegar is fermented, and said vinegar shall contain not less than two and a half tenths of one per cent ash or mineral matter, the same being the product of the material from which said vinegar is manufactured. And all vinegar shall be made wholly from the fruit or grain from which it purports to be or is represented to be made, and shall contain no foreign substance and shall contain not less than four per cent, by weight, of absolute acetic acid."

It appears by the testimony that the defandant, a Michigan corporation doing business at Grand Rapids, on February 5, 1898, sold a barrel of vinegar to one John T. Owens of Benton Harbor. The sale is admitted. A sample of the vinegar was taken from this barrel and analyzed by the State Analyst, Mr. Fred H. Borradaile. The correctness of this analysis is not disputed. This analysis showed that the vinegar did not comply with the requirements of the statute in that it did not contain the amount of solids nor the amount of ash or mineral matter required.

The contentions made by counsel for defendant mostly relate to the validity of the act.

1. It is contended that the title to the act does not express any object; that the act was intended to prevent deception in the sale of vinegar or to prevent adulteration of vinegar, but that no such object is expressed in the title; and that the act is therefore in conflict with section 20 of article 4, of the constitution of this State, which provides that: "No law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title."

We think this contention sufficiently answered by what was said by this court in Soukup v. Van Dyke, 109 Mich. 681. There the title was: "An act relative to justices' courts in the city of Grand Rapids." It was said: "The title is sufficient if it fairly and reasonably announces the object and that is a single one. If this requirement be observed, the legislature must determine for itself how broad and comprehensive shall be the object of a statute and how much particularity shall be employed in the title in defining it."

In People v. Kelly, 99 Mich. 82, the title under discussion was: "An act relative to disorderly persons, and to repeal," etc.

See also:

State v. County Judges, 2 Iowa, 280.
McAunich v. The Miss. & Mo. R. R. Co., 20 Iowa, 342.

2. Counsel contend that the complaint being drawn under section two of the act, no conviction can follow; that if any violation of the law be found, it is of section one and not of section two of the act; that, therefore, the complaint was drawn under the wrong section.

This contention cannot be sustained. It is plain from the reading of these sections that the legislature intended that all fermented vinegar should come up to the required standard, whether made from fruit or grain.

3. The defendant contends that the act is unreasonable and therefore void as beyond the police power of the State, in that the test for cider vinegar in regard to solids is arbitrary, unscientific and not calculated to accomplish the end sought by the legislature, viz.: To protect the public health against spurious vinegar; that such test is no test, because:

a. Said solids and ash are indifferent ingredients of vinegar from a hygienic standpoint.

b. Their comparative absence or presence is not an essential ingredient of pure apple cider vinegar.

c. A vinegar can be manufactured which will satisfy the requirements of the statute and yet contain no materials from apples or the product of apples.

d. A pure apple cider vinegar is frequently made which is below the requirements of the statute in solids and ash.

e. The less proportion of solids is a proof of greater purity in the vinegar and of its better keeping qualities.

These questions might very properly be addressed to the legislature, but are matters with which the court has nothing to do. It is not a part of the functions of the court to investigate the facts entering into questions of public policy merely. Under our system that power is lodged in the legislative branch of the government. It belongs to that branch to determine primarily what measures are appropriate or needful for the protection of the public morals, the public health or the public safety.

Barton v. McWhinney, 85 Ind., 481.
Mugler v. Kansas, 123 U. S., 660.
Powell v. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S. 685.

In People v. Snowberger, 113 Mich. 92, it was said by this court: "The act may work hardship in many cases, but that question is one to be addressed to the legislature and not to the courts."

The question of the reasonableness of the acts found in many states relative to the sale of milk below a certain standard has been frequently raised in the courts, and the acts upheld.

In Com. v. Evans, 132 Mass. 11, the court passing upon such a statute

said: "The intention of the legislature and the practical operation of this section in connection with the third section is to provide that it shall be unlawful to sell milk containing less than thirteen per centum of milk solids. This belongs to the class of police regulations designated to prevent frauds and to protect the health of the people which it is within the constitutional power of the legislature to enact."

In State v. Smyth, 14 R. I. 100, the court said: "It was the purpose of the statute to prohibit, not only the dealing in milk which had been adulterated, but also in milk of such inferior quality as to fall below the standard named in section three. It is equally a fraud on the buyer, whether the milk which he buys was originally good and has been deteriorated by the addition of water or whether in its natural state it is so poor that it contains the same proportion of water as that which has been adulterated." See also:

State v. Newton, 45 N. J. L., 469.
Berthold v. O'Reilly, 74 N. Y., 509.
State v. Campbell, 64 N. H., 403.
10 Am. St. Rep., 419.

But counsel contend that the reasonableness of this act is a question of fact for the jury to determine from the expert chemical evidence.

This question is neither for the court nor the jury to determine. In People v. Clipperly, 101 N. Y. 634, that very question was discussed and decided adversely to the claim here. It was said: "The defendant takes the broader ground that the legislature cannot under the constitution prohibit the sale of milk drawn from healthy cows which in its natural state falls below standard fixed by the act, unless such milk, or the articles made from it, are in fact unwholesome or dangerous to public health. How is that question of fact to be determined? The court cannot take judicial notice whether milk below the standard is or is not unwholesome or dangerous to public health. Is that to be a question for the jury? If so, the court must charge a jury in each case that if they find milk below that standard to be unwholesome, then the statute is constitutional; if they find it to be wholesome, then the statute is unconstitutional. Evidently a constitutional question cannot be settled, or rather, unsettled in that way. The constitutionality would vary with the varying judgments of juries."

In the emery wheel case before us, in People v. Smith, 108 Mich., p. 534, a somewhat similar question was discussed. It was said: "If the courts find the plain provisions of the constitution violated, or if it can be said that the act is not within the rule of necessity in view of facts of which judicial notice may be taken, then the act must fall; otherwise it shall stand."

See also:

People v Girard, 145 N. Y., 109.
(45 Am. St. Rep., 595.)

4. Counsel also contend that defendant was not allowed, nor could it obtain, a sample of the vinegar in question for analysis, and was deprived of the right to produce evidence as to the amount of solids in the vinegar; and was thus deprived of property without due process of law.

The record shows that the defendant was not prevented from getting a sample of the vinegar by any person interested in the prosecution of the suit. The record shows that the only effort it made to get such sample was a letter written to Mr. Owens who had bought and paid for the vinegar, requesting him to return it, to which the defendant received no reply, and it does not appear that Mr. Owens had any of the vinegar left at that time. No sample was left with the defendant by the prosecution; nor was this necessary.

Com. v. Coleman, 157 Mass., 460.

5. This statute forbids the manufacture and sale of vinegar not in compliance therewith; and persons manufacturing or selling vinegar below the standard do so at their peril. It is no defense that the person so manufacturing or selling vinegar below the standard has no knowledge that it is not within the standard prescribed.

People v. Snowberger, 113 Mich., 86; 71 N. W. R., 497.

We have examined the other questions raised, but do not deem it necessary to discuss them. They relate mostly to offers of testimony which the court below ruled out; and, we think, properly.

The testimony was uncontradicted that the vinegar sold was not in compliance with the statute. The sale was admitted.

The court was not in error in directing the verdict. The conviction must be affirmed.

Grant, C. J., did not sit. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. DETTENTHALER.

GROSVENOR v. JACKSON CIRCUIT JUDGE.

(Opinions filed December 6, 1898.)

Constitutional Law—Passage of Act Without Enactment Clause—Constitutional Provision Mandatory—Addition of Clause by Governor—Act 76, Laws of 1897, Invalid.

1. The provision in the Michigan State constitution, found in Sec. 48 of Art. IV, that all laws shall be styled, "The People of the State of Michigan enact," is mandatory, and the passage of an act without the enactment clause renders the act invalid.
2. The addition of the enacting clause by the Governor before affixing his signature will not render the law valid which was passed without an enacting clause.
3. Act No. 76, Laws of 1897, being "An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter," held to be invalid because of the passage of the act without an enactment clause was not rendered valid by the addition of such a clause by the Governor before affixing his signature to the act.

Error to the superior court of Grand Rapids; Edwin A. Burlingame, judge.

Exceptions taken by Frank J. Dettenthaler from a conviction of a violation of the pure food law.—Reversed and no new trial.

Frank D. Rodgers, Prosecuting Attorney, (Rodgers, McDonald & Corwin of counsel), for the people.

Rood & Hindman and E. F. Sweet, for respondent.

Certiorari by Elliot O. Grosvenor, Dairy and Food Commissioner, to review the action of the Jackson circuit judge in denying a mandamus. Affirmed.

John G. Hawley and Benn M. Corwin, for relator.

Rood & Hindman and E. F. Sweet, for respondent.

Hooker, J.: These cases involve the validity of Act No. 76, Public Acts, 1897, which is as follows:

"An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter."

Section 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That no person, by himself or his agents, or servants, shall render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, product or compound made wholly or in part out of any fat, oil or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream from the same: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient, that causes it to look like butter.

Sec. 2. Whoever violates any of the provisions of section one (1) of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court for each and every offense.

Approved April 15, 1897.

The evidence in the first entitled cause shows that the defendant was convicted of the alleged offense of selling oleomargarine in contravention of this act.

In the other a complaint was made of a similar act to a justice, who refused to issue the warrant, and on application the circuit court denied a mandamus to compel it. The cases raise substantially the same questions, and were argued, and will be considered together. The validity of the law is questioned. The record shows that this was a senate bill and passed the senate without the constitutional enacting clause. The records of the house show that the bill was reported by the committee on agriculture and the committee of the whole, without amendment, and with the recommendation that it be passed. Under the head of "third reading of bills upon passage," the record of the house shows that "pending the third reading of the bill, Mr. Chamberlain moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole, which motion did not prevail. The bill having been read a third time, and the question being upon its passage pending the taking of the vote, Mr. Graham demanded the previous question. The demand was seconded. The ques-

tion being, 'Shall the main question be now put?' The same was ordered. The bill was then passed, a majority of all the members elect voting therefor, by yeas and nays, as follows: * * * yeas 56, nays 19." As this is the only time the bill was before the house, we must find that the bill passed the house without an enacting clause, unless the contrary can be shown by other evidence. Counsel undertook to show that it was amended in this particular, by the records of the senate, and the testimony of the clerk of the house. The evidence is in brief, that previous to the passage of the bill in the house the clerk noticed the absence of the enacting clause, and brought it to the attention of the house, and said that he would enter one, and accordingly wrote the words in the original bill, i. e., the one which was then before the house. He did not testify that the house took any action upon it, or that any record was made of it.

The senate record shows that the bill was subsequently returned to the senate, accompanied by a letter from the clerk of the house, reading as follows:

"House of Representatives,
"Lansing, April 7, 1897.

"To the President of the Senate:

"Sir—I am instructed by the House to return to the Senate the following bill: Senate bill No. 6, file No. 24, entitled

"'A bill to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter,' and to inform the Senate that the House has amended the same as follows: By inserting in line 1, Section 1, after the words 'Section 1,' the words 'The People of the State of Michigan enact.'

"Very respectfully,
"LEWIS M. MILLER,
"Clerk of the House of Representatives.

"In the passage of which, as thus amended, the House has concurred by a majority vote of all the members elect."

It further appears that the senate concurred in such amendment.

We must determine, therefore, whether the house is shown to have amended the bill by inserting an enacting clause and if not whether the law is valid without it.

The most that can be claimed is that there is oral testimony, that the clerk announced its absence and stated that he would supply it. Inferentially perhaps we may say that there was no objection made, but the evidence is silent as to what, if anything, occurred. There is nothing but this inference of silence which imports acquiescence in the amendment. There is nothing to show definite action by the house which alone had power to amend the bill before it. So if the clause is essential to the validity of the act we need not discuss the propriety of admitting parol evidence to prove an amendment which should be shown by the record if one was authorized.

See Attorney General v. Rice, 64 Mich., 391.
Hart v. McElroy, 72 Mich., 446.
Sackrider v. Supervisors, 79 Mich., 66.

Is the constitutional enacting clause a requisite to a valid law? This must depend upon whether the constitutional provision is to be considered a mandatory provision or directory merely.

See Constitution, Art. IV., Sec. 48.

Among the authorities cited by the relator in support of his contention, is that of Swann v. Buck, 40 Miss. 268. The constitutional provision is similar to ours, and it was held that a substantial compliance was sufficient. In that case the style of the resolution was: "Resolved by the legislature of the State of Mississippi." The court was unable to discover a previous judicial decision of the question, but quoted Mr. Cushing to the effect that the prescribed "form must be strictly pursued, and that no equivalent language will be sufficient," and while declining to accept his rule said: "It is necessary that every law should show on its face the authority by which it is adopted, and promulgated, and that it should clearly appear that it is intended by the legislative power that enacts it that it should take effect as a law. These conditions being fulfilled all that is absolutely necessary is expressed. The word 'resolved' is as potent to declare the legislative will, as the word 'enacted.'"

The case of McPherson v. Leonard, 29 Md. 377, held that the provision of the constitution of Maryland was directory, and that the omission of the words, "by the general assembly of Maryland," did not render the law invalid. The question appears to have been treated as a new one.

The case of Cape Girardeau v. Riley, 52 Mo. 427, follows the Maryland case, in holding the provision directory; the court saying that after diligent search, no case holding to the contrary had been found. In this case, like the one before us, the entire enacting clause was wanting. In this connection we may add that previous decisions of the same court, holding the provision that writs should run in the name of the state, was directory, were given weight. In our State a contrary holding will be found.

See Forbes v. Darling, 94 Mich., 621.

There are, however, cases which take a contrary view of the law, and adhere to the doctrine asserted by Mr. Cushing, and the late Mr. Justice Cooley, in his work on constitutional limitations, 6 Ed. p. 93, viz.:

"But the courts tread upon very dangerous ground when they venture to apply the rules which distinguish directory and mandatory statutes to the provisions of a constitution. Constitutions do not usually undertake to prescribe mere rules of proceeding, except when such rules are looked upon as essential to the thing to be done; and they must then be regarded in the light of limitations upon the power to be exercised. It is the province of an instrument of this solemn and permanent character to establish those fundamental maxims and fix those unvarying rules by which all departments of the government must at all times shape their conduct, and if it descends to prescribing mere rules of order in unessential matters, it is lowering the proper dignity of such an instrument, and usurping the proper province of ordinary legislation. We are not, therefore, to expect to find a constitutional provision which the people, in adopting it, have not regarded as of high importance, and worthy to be embraced in an instrument, which, for a time at least, is to control alike the government and the governed, and to form a standard by which is to be measured the power which can be exercised as well by the delegate as by the sovereign people themselves. If directions are given respecting the times or modes of proceeding in which a power should be exercised, there is at least a strong presumption that the people designed it should be exercised, in that time and mode only; and we impute to the people a want of due appreciation of the purpose and proper province of such an instrument, when we infer that such directions are given to any other end. Especially when, as has already been said, it is but

fair to presume that the people in their constitution have expressed themselves in careful and measured terms, corresponding with the immense importance of the powers delegated, and with a view to leave as little as possible to implication."

There are some cases, however, where the doctrine of directory statutes has been applied to constitutional provisions, but they are so plainly at variance with the weight of authority upon the precise points considered that we feel warranted in saying that the judicial decisions as they now stand do not sanction the application.

The question arose in Washington territory over a law fixing the seat of government, and the opinion of Cushing was quoted and folfowed. 1 Wash. Ter. 116. The case of Nevada v. Rogers, 10 Nevada 250, decided in 1875, did the same. An extended discussion of the subject will be found in that case, in support of the proposition that the language of the constitution should be literally followed.

The opinion concludes with the following pertinent and emphatic language:

"Our constitution expressly provides that the enacting clause of every law shall be 'The People of the State of Nevada, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows.' This language is susceptible of but one interpretation. There is no doubtful meaning as to the intention. It is, in our judgment, an imperative mandate of the people in their sovereign capacity to the legislature, requiring that all laws to be binding upon them shall, upon their face, express the authority by which they were enacted, and as this act comes to us without such authority appearing upon its face, it is not a law."

The case of the State v. Patterson, 98 N. C. 662, is strong in its condemnation of the practice of treating constitutional requirements as directory. The case of Powell v. Jackson, 51 Mich. 130, is not in point, as the bill was duly and seasonably amended, if we may accept the statement of the briefs of the counsel and the syllabus.

The trend of the weight of the authority is in our opinion against the relator's contention.

It is urged with some plausibility that the insertion of this provision previous to the signature by the Governor is a sufficient compliance with the constitution, from which we understand the claim to be made that although the enacting clause was wanting when the bill came to the Governor it might have been supplied by him. But it is thought that this proposition is tenable only upon the assumption that the constitutional provision is directory merely. The Governor has no power to make laws. The legislative power is in no part vested in him, being by Sec. 1, Article IV, of the constitution, vested in the senate and house of representatives. It is not the design of the constitution that he should legislate. His office is a check upon the legislature and he may compel a reconsideration of a bill by seasonably returning it to the appropriate house with his objections to it, and when the legislature has adjourned his neglect to sign it prevents it from becoming a law, but he has not the slightest power in framing the law. Indeed, it is a fundamental principal in American constitutions that the executive shall not make laws. The following language from the opinion in the case of State of Nevada v. Rogers, 10 Neb. 250, is apropos to this subject:

"Without the concurrence of the senate the people have no power to enact

any law. Every person at all familiar with the practice of legislative bodies is aware that one of the most common methods adopted to kill a bill and prevent its becoming a law, is for a member to move to strike out the enacting clause. If such motion is carried the bill is lost. Can it be seriously contended that such a bill, with its head cut off, could thereafter by any legislative action become a law? Certainly not. The certificates of the proper officers of the senate and assembly, that such an act was passed in their respective houses, do not, and could not impart vitality to any act which, upon its face, failed to express the authority by which it was enacted."

This being so, the only justification for the insertion of the enacting clause by the Governor is to be found in the assumption that it is a clerical omission of an unimportant matter and it might as well be held that one of the houses, or a clerk, or even the printer of the laws, might make the correction, as that the Governor might do it.

Some of the states have sustained laws without enacting clauses, but we do not know of one that has made their validity depend upon the unauthorized action of some officer or person. They have preferred to rest their action upon the well recognized distinction between mandatory and directory provisions. If the provision is mandatory that the law shall have a prescribed style and the making of laws is confined to the legislative branch of the government, it cannot be consistently held that omissions of essential parts of a law may be supplied and corrections made by persons without authority; and the public necessities should be much greater than in the present case, before such a proposition should be seriously considered. If on the other hand there is warrant for treating the provision as directory, a much less dangerous precedent is established. But as has been shown, the weight of authority forbids it, and in our opinion it will be an unfortunate day for constitutional rights when courts begin the insidious process of undermining constitutions by holding unambiguous provisions and limitations to be directory merely, to be disregarded at pleasure. In the present case it will be much better that the legislature shall correct its mistake, than that the courts shall sanction the irregular correction.

We are therefore constrained to hold that the law under discussion is void, and in the certiorari case the order is affirmed, in that of Dettenthaler the conviction is reversed and no new trial ordered. The other justices concurred.

GROSVENOR v. DUFFY.

(Opinion filed September 18, 1899.)

Pure Food Law—Sale of Oleomargarine Colored to Imitate Butter—Constitutionality of Act.

The sale of oleomargarine colored with a harmless substance to imitate June butter, but which is sold and purchased as oleomargarine, is not in violation of section 3 of Act 118 of the Public Acts of 1897, being an act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink.

Certiorari to review the action of the Washtenaw circuit judge in refusing the application of Elliot O. Grosvenor, Dairy and Food Com-

missioner, for mandamus to compel John L. Duffy, justice of the peace, to issue a warrant. Affirmed.

Smedley & Corwin, for relator.

John J. Speed and J. P. Lee, for respondent.

The relator presented to a justice of the peace a complaint in writing, charging that "Casper Rinsey did unlawfully offer and expose for sale, and did unlawfully sell and deliver to said Elliot O. Grosvenor, a large quantity, to wit, one pound of oleomargarine, which was then and there an article of food intended to be eaten by man, and which was then and there adulterated within the meaning of Act No. 193 of the Public Acts of Michigan for the year 1895, as amended by Act No. 118 of the Public Acts of Michigan for the year 1897, in this, to wit: that said oleomargarine was then and there an imitation of another article of food, to wit: an imitation of a rich June butter; and said oleomargarine had been and was then and there colored, whereby inferiority was concealed and by which means it was made to appear better and of greater value than it really was, to wit, in this: That it was thereby made to appear like butter of a grade which was then and there of a greater value than the said oleomargarine; that the said oleomargarine was labeled 'oleomargarine' and stamped with the seller's name; and that the tub and wrapper which contained the same bore the name and address of the manufacturer and was distinctly labeled oleomargarine."

"Said complainant on his oath aforesaid, further says, that he called for oleomargarine, and that the said oleomargarine was sold to him as oleomargarine the same as to an ordinary customer, freely and without objection, and that for this reason he did not take the steps required by section 6, Act No. 154 of the Public Acts of Michigan for the year 1897."

The justice refused to entertain the complaint and issue a warrant, whereupon the relator applied to the circuit court for Washtenaw county for the writ of mandamus to compel the justice to issue a warrant and proceed to hear the case. The circuit court refused the writ and the case is brought to this court by certiorari for review.

Grant, C. J. (after stating the facts). The title of the act reads "An act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink." Sec. 3, as amended by Act No. 118, Public Acts 1897, so far as it applies to this case, reads:

"An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act: * * *

"Fourth—If it is an imitation of, or sold under the name of another article. * * *

"Sixth—If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is.

"Seventh—If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health: Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent the coloring of pure butter: And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds

recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale, bear the name and address of the manufacturer and be distinctly labeled under its own distinctive name, and in a manner so as to plainly and correctly show that it is a mixture or compound, and is not in violation with definition fourth and seventh of this section."

It is not claimed that the sale made by Rinsey violates subdivision seven. The act charged in the complaint is neither adulteration, fraud nor deception under any definition of these words to be found in any dictionary. Adulteration is "the act of corrupting or debasing, the act of mixing something impure or spurious with something pure or genuine, or an inferior article with a superior one of the same kind."

Bouv., L. D., 126.
Century Dictionary.

Counsel do not urge that it comes within the word "fraud" or "deceit." Neither is it urged that the article is made to appear of greater value than it really is. It is not claimed that the coloring matter used is in the least deleterious. The law permits its use to color butter. Counsel rely upon People v. Snowberger, 113 Mich. 86. That case is not in point. The gravamen of the offense there was that the article of food was damaged, inferior, its inferiority concealed, and it was made to appear of greater value than it really was.

This brings us to the only question we need to determine, viz.: Is the title to the act broad enough to include the sale complained of? Would any person reading the title to the bill in the legislative journals, or elsewhere, suppose that the bill would make criminal an act which in itself was entirely harmless, honest, innocent and contained no element of wrong-doing? Or that it would change the well known definition of a word so as to include within it things which were in no sense akin to it and which could only be included in it by the most arbitrary legislative enactments? Would a manufacturer of, or dealer in butter or oleomargarine, be notified by the title that the harmless coloring of either was not only to be prohibited but to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both? There can be but one answer to these questions. When the legislature attempts to change definitions and to make acts criminal which per se are innocent and contain no element of wrong, there must be something in the title to show such purpose or object under Sec. 20, Art. 4 of the constitution. The title contains not even an intimation that an entirely innocent act is to be made a crime. It follows that this part of the act is void.

Bissel v. Wayne Probate Judge, 58 Mich., 237.
Northwestern M'fg Co. v. Wayne Circuit Judge, Id., 381.
McKellar v. Detroit, 57 Mich., 158.

This statute is assailed as unconstitutional upon other grounds. This disposal of the case renders it unnecessary to discuss them. How far the legislature may go under the police power inherent in the State in prohibiting and punishing acts which in themselves are perfectly harmless,

would be an interesting subject of inquiry, but as it is not necessary to a disposal of the case we decline to enter upon it.

Judgment affirmed. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. SKILLMAN.

(Opinion filed March 4, 1902.)

Pure Food Law—Section 5022 C. L. Construed—Action Against Traveling Salesman.

A traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery firm, residing out of the State, took an order in this State for pure fruit jelly and forwarded the order to his employers. The order was filled with imitation fruit jelly. Information was filed against the salesman under section 5022 C. L., regulating the manufacture and sale of imitation fruit jellies. *Held*, That respondent was not guilty of violating the terms of the statute.

Error to the circuit court for Muskegon County. Fred J. Russell, judge.

Appeal of John Skillman from a conviction under the pure food law. New trial ordered.

Chas. B. Cross, Prosecuting Attorney, for the people.

Elliot O. Grosvenor and Smedley & Corwin, for respondent.

Moore J.: An information was filed against the respondent which, omitting the formal parts, reads as follows: "That one John Skillman heretofore, to wit, on the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1901, at the city of Muskegon, in the county of Muskegon aforesaid, did unlawfully offer for sale and did sell to Albert Towle a large quantity, to wit: a certain compound under the name of Quince Jelly which was then and there adulterated within the meaning of the Act No. 193 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan of the year 1895, as amended by Act No. 118 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan of the year 1897, as amended by Act No. 117 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan of the year 1899, in this to wit: That said compound was then and there made and composed in part of glucose, starch and other substances, and was then and there colored in imitation of fruit jelly contrary to the form of the statute."

After the testimony was all in, a motion was made asking the judge, for various reasons, to direct a verdict in favor of respondent. This motion was overruled. The case was submitted to the jury which returned a verdict of guilty.

A great many errors are assigned. We think some of them which we shall discuss are well taken, but as the case if ever tried again, will not present the same questions now presented by counsel we deem it unnecessary to pass upon all the questions argued by them in the briefs.

To sustain the case of the people testimony in substance as follows was introduced: It was shown the respondent had for some years been a traveling salesman in the employ of Reid, Murdock & Company of Chicago, that he solicited an order from Mr. Towle, a grocer in Muskegon, that Mr. Towle, gave him an order for a case of assorted pure fruit jelly. Mr. Skillman did not have the goods with him, but reduced the order to writing in the presence of Mr. Towle at his store, and forwarded it to the house in Chicago. It is as follows:

"Reid, Murdock & Co., Chicago,
Sept. 12, 1901.

Name: Albert Towle.
Town: Muskegon.
State: Michigan.
Ship by Barry Line.
Salesman: Skillman.
1 c P. F. Jelly Med. Asst..... 100
1 c P. F. Jelly Med. Currant..... 100
60 days."

"1 c. P. F. Jelly Med. Asst." was explained to mean one case pure fruit jelly medium size assorted glasses. Mr. Towle testified Mr. Skillman claimed it was pure fruit jelly for which he took the order, and that was what he intended to buy. It was not shown that respondent had anything further to do with the transaction that as above stated. Later a case of goods was received from Reid, Murdock & Company and testimony was given tending to show that a tumbler of this jelly was sold to Mr. Bennett, inspector of the Dairy and Food Department of Michigan, and by him forwarded to the State Analyst, where it is claimed upon analysis it was shown to be a mixture of fruit juice, glucose, starch and coloring-matter. Upon the cross examination of Mr. Towle the following occurred:

"Q. Did you give Mr. Skillman more than one order for fruit jelly about this time? A. Well, he had two or three orders I think, two at least.

"Q. Two orders? A. One of them might have been ordered by mail.

"Q. Now you received two consignments of fruit jelly from the orders you had given to Mr. Skillman? A. I think so, yes, sir.

"Q. Upon which one of these orders did you receive this particular tumbler of jelly that you afterwards sold to Mr. Bennett? A. I couldn't say. The one that he bought was out of that order I think. (Witness pointing to order exhibited.)"

The defense claimed that the label "pure fruit jelly" placed upon the tumbler analyzed was put there by mistake. It was their claim that Reid, Murdock & Company dealt in two kinds of jelly, those made out of pure fruit and those made in imitation of pure fruit, and that when the imitation was sold in Michigan and certain other states their instructions were to label them "imitation," and that these instructions were furnished in writing to their agents, including the respondent, and they offered testimony tending to prove this claim. The written instructions were also offered in evidence, but with the testimony offered were excluded by the court.

Among other requests offered by the respondent was the following:

"Under the undisputed evidence in this case there is nothing to show

that the respondent offered to sell any jelly in violation of any statute of this State, but, on the contrary, it is shown that respondent offered to sell strictly pure fruit jelly and sent such an order to Reid, Murdock & Company of Chicago, Illinois, and the charge in the information for selling and offering to sell adulterated jelly is not sustained by the evidence, and your verdict should be not guilty."

The judge refused to give this request, but charged the jury, "It is recognized by the legislators and is a matter of common knowledge that many of the wholesalers that are doing business in Michigan are not residents of this State, so the legislature saw fit to make a law where a man solicited the sale of pure jellies, took an order for the sale of pure jellies, and in response to that order and offer, a different class of goods was furnished, that the party should be guilty of violating this particular law. In other words, instead of that order or offer and the furnishing of goods delivered to the party by a party who might be a non-resident of the State, that it should relate to the man who actually made the offer, the man who actually took the order for the furnishing of this particular article. The people claim that this is the matter in which this defendant here is liable."

This statement of the law is sought to be justified by People v. Snowberger, 113 Mich. 86, and People v. Grocer Co., 118 Mich. 604, 71 N. W. 497, 67 Am. St. Rep. 449, 77 N. W. 315. A reference to these cases will show that the respondent in each of them admitted making the sale of the goods. In this case the respondent denies that he sold any goods coming within the provisions of the statute. Giving the only interpretation to the testinony as it appears in the record which can be fairly given to it shows Mr. Towle was solicited to give an order for pure fruit jelly. He gave such an order. It was reduced to writing and in the writing the jelly was described as pure fruit jelly. As before stated the only connection of the respondent with the transaction as shown by the record is the taking of an order for an article not within the terms of the statute and forwarding it. This does not constitute an offense. It might as well be urged that if a traveling salesman takes an order for Michigan beet sugar and forwards a written order for such sugar, and if the house, instead of filling the order as written, sends glucose with a label upon the package containing it calling it Michigan beet sugar the salesman would be guilty of an offense. This we do not understand to be the law. Upon the case as made the circuit judge should have directed a verdict of not guilty. People v. Howard, 50 Mich. 242, 15 N. W., 101.

The verdict is set aside and a new trial ordered.

Long, J. did not sit. The other justices concurred.

THE PEOPLE v. MORSE.

(Opinion filed June 3, 1902.)

Pure Food Law—Sales by Agents—Criminal Responsibility for Acts of Principal.

1. A traveling salesman who in good faith takes an order for "pure pepper," which is filled by his principal with impure pepper, is not guilty of a violation of Public Acts 1895, No. 193, forbidding the sale of impure foods.
2. Public Acts 1895, No. 193 (Pure Food Laws) Sec. 17, providing that the taking of an order for future delivery of any of the articles covered by the "act shall be deemed a sale, within the meaning of the act," does not make an agent absolutely responsible for the acts of his principal in filling the orders taken by such agent, and an order by the agent which is filled by the principal as an entirety may be, under the act, a sale of impure food, as to the principal, and yet not such as to the agent.

Error to circuit court, Muskegon county; Fred J. Russell, judge.

John W. Morse was convicted of a violation of the pure food law, and he brings error. Reversed.

Underwood & Umlor, for appellant.

Chas. B. Cross, Prosecuting Attorney, and George S. Lovelace, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, for the people.

Hooker, J.: The brief filed on behalf of the people states that the case is similar to that of The People v. Skillman, 8 Detroit Legal News, 1090, 89 N. W. 330, and in effect concedes that the case must be reversed if we adhere to our former decision.

The defendant took an order for some pepper, as and for pure pepper, to be shipped to a dealer in Muskegon, by defendant's principal, a wholesaler in Chicago. The pepper when sent was not pure.

It is insisted that the Skillman case is at variance with the weight of authority elsewhere, and contrary to our own cases, in which it is said that we have held that a guilty intent on the part of a vendor, is not essential to an offense, under the pure food law (Public Acts 1895, No. 193). It is further said that in the decision in the Skillman case, section seventeen of the act must have been overlooked or considered unconstitutional.

The transaction in which the order was taken did not involve an immediate delivery of pepper, then and there present. It is not shown that the sample, if there was one, was the same as the pepper subsequently sent, or that it was in the least impure. If it be conceded that the agent acted in good faith, and we understand that it is not questioned, he took an order for pure goods, and in doing that certainly committed no offense. It is now urged that the exigencies of the enforcement of this law are such, that we should hold that this innocent and lawful action, may be made a crime by the subsequent act of the principal, either intentional or inadvertent, in departing from, instead of performing the contract which his agent had innocently made. We think this is not so, and we are also of the opinion that this does not necessarily do violence to section seventeen. This transaction, as an entirety, may have been a sale of impure pepper under the statute as to the

principal, and not as to the agent. If the order had been taken with knowledge on the part of the agent of a practice to send impure pepper on such orders, a different question would be presented.

The judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered.

Long, J. did not sit. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. ROTTER.

(Opinion filed June 24, 1902.)

Food—Oleomargarine Act—Constitutional Law—Statutes—Title—Object.

1. Public Acts 1901, No. 22, entitled "An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter," which in addition to forbidding sale of imitation butter, prohibits sales of colored oleomargarine, is not, on that account, open to the objection that the object is not expressed in the title, as required by Const. Art. 4, Sec. 20.
2. The act is not in contravention of the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution.
3. The act is a valid exercise of the police power.

Error to circuit court, Emmet county; Frank Shepard, judge.

George W. Rotter was convicted of selling colored oleomargarine, and brings error. Affirmed.

Smedley & Corwin, Sears, Meagher & Whitney (James F. Meagher and Kay Wood, of counsel), for appellant.

Horace M. Oren, Attorney General, and Matthew F. Guinon, Prosecuting Attorney, for the people.

Hooker, C. J.: At its last session, the legislature passed an act under the title, "An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter." Public Acts 1901, No. 22.

Section 1 of said act provides that:

"No person, by himself or his agents or servants, shall render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, product or compound made wholly or in part out of any fat, oil or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter."

Section 2 prescribes a penalty for the violation of the act.

The defendant was a grocer in Emmet county, and is shown to have sold a package of oleomargarine, which by an analysis was proven to have contained artificial coloring matter, and that said oleomargarine was not made wholly from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, and that it was made in imitation of yellow butter, produced from un-

adulterated milk or cream from the same. The court was asked to direct a verdict of not guilty upon the grounds:

1st. That the object of the act was not expressed in the title, as required by section 20, of article 4 of the constitution of this State;

2d. That the act violates the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, and article 6, section 32, of the constitution of this State;

3d. That it was not within the police power of the State.

The evidence conclusively shows that no deception was used in selling the oleomargarine, and there is nothing to indicate that there was any harmful ingredient therein, but that, on the contrary there was not such ingredient. The defendant was convicted, and the case is here on exceptions before sentence.

It is contended that the title to the act indicates that the act was designed to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter, while the act attempts to go further and prevent all sales of such colored oleomargarine.

If oleomargarine colored yellow, closely resembles yellow butter, made from milk or cream, it cannot reasonably be said not to resemble or imitate yellow butter. Butter is a well known commodity. From time immemorial it has had but one origin, viz.: from the churning of milk or cream. Whatever may be said of the possibility of making a product from other compounds than milk or cream that shall closely resemble or be chemically identical with butter, the world has but one understanding of what is meant by the word "butter," and we must assume that such is the sense in which our legislature used the term. Compiled Laws, Sec. 50, Sub. 1.

A fair inference from this statute is that the legislature undertook to prevent deception, by preventing the sale of any yellow oleomargarine, and it undertook to accomplish this by the most effective means, viz.: by prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine yellow, thereby avoiding the embarrassment which would otherwise arise from the necessity of proving in each case, that deceit was used in selling it, as and for butter. We think this is fairly within the title, whatever must be said of the other points raised. We are referred to the case of N. W. Mfg. Co. v. Chambers, 58 Mich. 381, 25 N. W. 372, 55 Am. Rep. 693, as conclusive upon this question, in which case it is said that "all that could be done under such a title would be to prohibit and prevent sale of such articles under false pretenses." We are of the opinion that this language is too restrictive, and that it is at variance with the settled doctrine in this State, that any provision, naturally calculated to accomplish the object expressed in the title may be included in the act.

See:

Soukup v. Van Dyke, 109 Mich., 681.
People v. Worden Grocer Co., 118 Mich., 607.

The case cited was rightly disposed of upon another ground, and it is possible that the language above quoted should be considered a dictum. Moreover, the cases are distinguishable for whereas, that act attempted to prevent all sales of imitation butter, and was therefore

perhaps inconsistent with the title, which apparently contemplated lawful sales, the statute under consideration in the present case, does not prohibit sales of oleomargarine, which is not tainted with the prohibited ingredients.

It is unnecessary to discuss the other points at length for the reason that the uniform trend of judicial opinion is that such laws are valid.

State v. Meyers, 42 W. Va. 825; 35 L. R. A. 844.
New Hampshire v. Marshall, I. L. R. A. 51.
Powell v. Penna, 127 U. S. 678.
People v. Armsberg, 105 N. Y. 113.
Butler v. Chambers, 36 Minn. 69.
People v. Worden Grocer Co., 118 Mich. 604.
People v. Armsberg, 105 N. Y. 123.
State v. Crescent Creamery Co., 86 N. W. 107.
State v. Ball, 46 Atl. Rep. 50.
Commonwealth v. Van Dyke, 13 Pa. Sup. Ct. Rep. 484.
Commonwealth v. McCann, 14 Pa. Sup. Ct. Rep. 221.
Armour Packing Co. v. Snyder, 84 Fed. Rep. 136.
Cap. City Dairy Co. v. State, 22 Sup. Ct. Rep. 120.
Wright v. State, 41 Atl. Rep. 795.

We are of the opinion that the legislature had the power to pass this law, and its wisdom of policy is not for our consideration.

The judgment is affirmed and the court directed to sentence the defendant.

Long, J., did not sit. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. PHILLIPS.

(Opinion filed Sept. 17, 1902.)

Food—Adulteration—Statutes—Oleomargarine—Yellow Butter.

1. The phrase "yellow butter," is used in Act No. 22, Acts 1901, making it an offense to sell or offer for sale oleomargarine colored in imitation of "yellow butter" made from pure milk or cream, of the same, means any butter produced from pure milk or cream thereof having a "perceptible shade" of yellow.

Error to circuit court, Kalamazoo county; John W. Adams, Judge.

John W. Phillips was convicted of selling oleomargarine, in violation of Act No. 22, Acts 1901, and he brings error. Affirmed.

Frank E. Knappen and E. M. Irish, for appellant.

Sheridan F. Master, Prosecuting Attorney, and Dallas Boudeman, for the people.

Moore, J.: The respondent was convicted of having on hand with intent to sell, and offering for sale oleomargarine, colored in imitation of yellow butter, contrary to the provisions of Act No. 22 of the legislature, passed at the session of 1901.

It is claimed by respondent this law is unconstitutional and is an

invalid law. That question was decided in the very recent case of People v. Rotter, against the contention of respondent, and need not be discussed here. It is urged as a matter of defense, and we quote from the brief of counsel, "that the statute is only aimed against the imitation of a substance which the legislature recognizes as yellow butter, and

1. The court should take judicial notice that all butter with a trace of yellow in it is not the yellow butter of commerce.

2. That if this is not true as a proposition of judicial notice, and the court cannot know it, then the respondent should have been allowed to prove, if he could, that there was such a usage of commerce.

3. That the statute is vague and indefinite in not defining the elements of the statutory crime it attempts to carve out of an act innocent per se, in that it gives no standard for determining what the color of yellow butter is that is not to be imitated."

The trial judge charged the jury upon that branch of the case as follows:

"It is not necessary in this case for the people to have proved that the respondent himself colored the oleomargarine if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that it was colored. The offense is just as complete, so far as this is concerned, if the respondent purchased oleomargarine colored, as above indicated. The offense as above stated consists of having the oleomargarine colored as before indicated, in his possession, with intent to sell the same, or in exposing it for sale; and if the respondent sold it in the same condition as he bought it, there would be no defense in this case. The respondent, gentlemen of the jury, is not charged in this information with selling this article; and if you find beyond a reasonable doubt he sold it as claimed by the people in the testimony offered, you may consider this fact on the question of whether respondent had or did not have the article in his possession for the purpose of selling it. And you must not consider it for any other purpose. If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that respondent did sell the article mentioned in the information to the parties claimed by the people, that would satisfy the statute upon the question of intent to sell. It is not necessary in this case to entitle the people to a conviction, that the oleomargarine should have been colored to represent any particular kind of yellow butter. That is, such yellow butter as the statute mentions, and as I have indicated to you the statute mentions. If the coloring was put into it, and by using such coloring the oleomargarine was in imitation of light yellow butter, such as the statute mentions, that is yellow butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream from the same, the offense is committed just the same, as if it had been colored to represent darker yellow butter. If you find it to have been oleomargarine and was colored in such a manner as to be in imitation of any kind of yellow butter, that would satisfy the statute upon the requirement of the question of color. Yellow butter I define to be any butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same having a yellow color.

"It is necessary in order for the jury to convict the respondent, for you to find beyond all reasonable doubt that the article in the package sold was colored in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same. If you find beyond a reasonable doubt under the testimony in this case that there was some coloring matter in this article still if you find that there was not enough coloring matter in this article to cause it to look like yellow butter having a perceptible shade of yellow, said butter having been produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, then you must acquit. But if you find beyond a reasonable doubt there was coloring matter in said article and sufficient coloring matter in said article and sufficient coloring matter therein to make it look like yellow butter, having any perceptible shade of yellow, said butter having been made from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, that would be sufficient so far as the requirement of the statute upon the question of coloration is concerned."

We think this was a proper construction of the language used in the statute.

The conviction is affirmed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

Long, J., did not sit. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. JENNINGS.

(Opinion filed April 7, 1903.)

Adulteration of Food—Omission of Ingredients—Coloring Matter—Remarks of Court.

1. There not having been incorporated in the pure food law of 1895 (Public Acts of 1895, p. 358, No. 193), any specific formula for the manufacture of lemon extract, it is proper to resort to the United States Pharmacopoeia formula to determine of what lemon extract consists.
2. The pure food law of 1895 (Public Acts 1895, p. 358, No. 193), is not intended to prevent manufacturers of articles of food from improving the same, so long as no infringement of the law or spirit of the act defining adulteration takes place.
3. The provisions of Comp. Laws, Sec. 5012, that an article shall be deemed adulterated, "second, if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it"—should be read together, and the provision first recited construed as prohibiting the substitution for an essential ingredient of any cheaper or inferior substances.
4. Comp. Laws, Sec. 5012, declaring that an article shall be deemed adulterated, "sixth, if it is colored * * * whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is," does not preclude the use of coloring matter not injurious to health in any way.
5. It is improper for the court to refer to expert testimony as "boughten testimony."

Exceptions from circuit court, Muskegon county; Fred J. Russell, judge.

Charles W. Jennings was convicted of violating the pure food law, and brings exceptions. Reversed.

Charles A. Blair, Attorney General, and Charles B. Cross, Prosecuting Attorney, (Cross, Lovelace and Ross, of counsel), for the people.

Knappen, Kleinhans & Knappen and L. N. Keating, for defendant.

Montgomery, J. This is a prosecution under the Pure Food Law, so called. The defendant was convicted under an information charging him with selling a compound as a lemon extract which was adulterated within the meaning of Act No. 193, P. A. 1895, and was a compound in imitation of extract of lemon. The respondent was convicted and brings the case up on exceptions before sentence.

The evidence on the trial introduced by the defendant tended to show that lemon oil contains from three to ten per cent citral, so called, and upwards of ninety per cent of so called turpenes; that these turpenes represent the oil property; that they are in reality the oil itself freed from the citral; that citral is the principal flavoring and odor-bearing property of lemon oil; that the tendency of turpenes in the oil of lemon is to deteriorate or become rancid by long standing, and that because of this the extract of spirits of lemon in which turpenes appear in usual quantities become turpentiney, both in smell and taste, and that for this reason it is undesirable to have turpenes present; that the turpenes have a biting taste, easily developing a turpentine taste, not the true flavor of the lemon fruit. There was also testimony tending to show that this fact created a demand for turpeneless oils and that turpeneless lemon oils had been manufactured and sold commercially for a considerable time.

On the part of the prosecution the testimony of the chemist of the Pure Food Department was to the effect that taking as a standard of extract of lemon the spirits of lemon as defined by the United States Pharmacopoeia formula that the extract produced by the respondent showed no lemon oil present. It further appears that spirits of lemon made according to the pharmacopoeia formula would contain from 25-100 to 35-100 of one per cent of citral. It also appeared that 30 per cent of alcohol appeared in the product made by respondent, and that according to the pharmacopoeia formula 80 per cent was used, and that it cost less to make the extract using but 30 per cent of alcohol than if 80 per cent was used. It was also shown that a trace of coal tar dye was found in the extract made by respondent, but it was conceded that there was nothing whatever injurious in the extract as prepared by Mr. Jennings. The extract sold by respondent was made by what is known as the shaking out process, the purpose being to make an extract that contains no oil and as little alcohol as possible, a product that simply contains the flavoring properties of the lemon oil without the turpenes. This system has been employed by Mr. Jennings and by other manufacturers for the past three years; and it is claimed that all the elements and properties of lemon oil remained except the turpenes, and the testimony tended to show that the complete flavoring qualities are extracted by this process.

The circuit judge charged the jury as follows:

"In 1895 the Legislature of this State thought it wise to pass a law relative to the adulterations of food and food products. Perhaps there may have been some amendments since that time, but that was the foundation of the law. That law covers lemon extract as it covers all other products that are sold on the market. It seems at the time the law was passed and since that time there hasn't been—there isn't incorporated within that law any special formula for the manufacture of lemon extract. Now, we can hardly say, gentlemen of the jury, that at the time of the passage of that law that the Legislature didn't have some recognized and defined standard by which these essences or extracts should be governed or controlled. I think it would be hardly fair to the Legislature to claim that there wasn't a standard they had in their mind at that time, and for the purposes of this case I will instruct you gentlemen, that at that time and at this time this standard that appears here in the United States Pharmacopoeia is the standard recognized by the legislators of this State and the one to which—the one that is in force so far as it applies to the Pure Food Law of this State with reference to that particular product. And if this lemon extract is manu-

factured in conflict with that formula as I shall hereafter call your attention to it, and you should find from the evidence, why it would be your duty to convict the defendant here.

"By that formula it appears that it is necessary to have five per cent of lemon oil in the lemon extract and that lemon oil shall be cut by a sufficient quantity of alcohol to perform that act. Of course, you know that that means in common parlance it should dissolve the oil. In addition to that, as the evidence tends to show in this case, after those things are put together, the fluid, whatever it might be, would be nearly the color of water. As coloring there may be or should be five per cent of lemon rind, and those ingredients when added together would be lemon extract, and that, gentlemen, will be the standard as applied to the Pure Food Law of this State. Now, gentlemen, I don't mean by that statement that lemon extract cannot be manufactured by any other process except by that to which I have called your attention. I don't mean that. It is the claim of the defendant here that he has discovered a process by which he can manufacture lemon extract containing all of the qualities that lemon extract manufactured according to that formula would possess and not have entirely all of the ingredients in the first instance that are provided in the formula. And as I view this case, gentlemen, that is one of the important propositions in connection with this case—that, and the question of coloring—in the judgment of the court is the case, and that all of the testimony in the case here revolves itself about those two propositions.

"It is the claim of the defendant, as I say, he has discovered a process by which he can produce in this lemon extract all the qualities that would be produced by adding alcohol and lemon oil together, and that manufacturing it by that means he produces it chemically by taking a larger quantity of lemon oil and extracting certain parts of it. Now, gentlemen, if you find and are satisfied by the evidence in this case that after this lemon extract was manufactured as defendant here claims he did manufacture it possesses all the qualities in strength and otherwise that it would possess if manufactured according to this formula, he is not guilty under this law. That is, he is not guilty of manufacturing an impure article, unless there are certain other articles that enter into the case to which I call your attention. As I say, in the first instance, it is claimed that according to the formula it should be alcohol and five per cent of lemon oil. Now if by some other process he can manufacture from the lemon oil and alcohol a product that would contain all of the elements that these two elements would contain if so mixed, he would not be guilty so far that would be lemon extract except the color of it.

"It is conceded here by all parties in interest, I think, that the only object of the lemon peel is to produce coloring. But there is another element to which the prosecuting attorney has called our attention. The evidence tends to show, gentlemen, that if this product is produced as claimed here on the part of the defendant, that after production by this process that the product will be nearly white. As I say, if it contained all of the elements of lemon extract, I don't think he would be guilty under this law, and if you are so satisfied, of course, at that point it would be your duty to find a verdict of not guilty unless there is some other matter in which he has violated this law.

"There is another provision of this Pure Food Law that provides that ingredients shall not be colored. In this case it appears that after this fluid substance is produced which he claims is just the same as produced under this formula, that he desires to change it to a lemon color. In other words, he puts in an ingredient which he claims would produce the same effect as this lemon rind. What is the object, gentlemen, or what was the object of Mr. Jennings adding this color? If the object was by any means to make it appear better or of greater value than it really is; if that was the object in adding that product, of course it is your duty without any question to find this defendant guilty, because he hadn't any right to add that kind of a product or any other kind of a product to this fluid which he had produced and sell it for lemon extract, because that is a direct violation of one of the provisions of this Pure Food Law."

We think this charge presents fairly three questions for consideration: First, whether the pharmacopoeia formula is to be considered as defining lemon extract; second, if so, whether an omission of ingredients not

essential to its purposes as a food product is a violation of the statute; third, whether the instruction relative to the addition of coloring matter should be sustained.

The statute defining what shall be deemed adulteration, so far as it relates to this case, declares that an article shall be deemed adulterated when: "First, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; second, if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it: fourth, if it is in imitation of, or is sold under the name of another article; * * * sixth, if it is colored, coated, polished or powdered whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; seventh, if it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health." Compiled Laws, Sec. 5012.

We are agreed with the circuit judge that in referring to articles of food and to protect the users thereof the legislature must have had in view some standard, and as lemon essence or lemon extract had therefore acquired a well-defined meaning we incline to the view that it is proper to resort to the pharmacopoeia formula for the purpose of determining what lemon extract consists of. Does it follow from this that the legislature intended to prohibit improvement in the manufacture of lemon extract? If a means should be discovered by which a larger percentage of the flavoring quantity of the lemon might be extracted would it be an infraction of this law that the manufacturer should use such larger proportion of the essential ingredient of the lemon extract? We think not. We think it is open to manufacturers to improve a common article of food so long as no infringement of the law or spirit of the act defining what shall be deemed adulteration takes place. According to the proofs offered by the defendant it is very clear in the present case no substance or substances have been mixed with this extract so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity.

As to the second condition which amounts to adulteration the case is not so clear. This provides that if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it, that it shall amount to adulteration. We think, however, this provision should be read in connection with the succeeding one, to wit: "If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it." So construed the provision prohibiting the substitution of any inferior or cheaper substance, wholly or in part, for it means the substitution for an essential ingredient of such cheaper or inferior substance. Now if it be a fact, as the testimony on the part of the respondent tends to show, that it is a positive advantage to exclude the turpene wholly from the extract and to lessen the quantity of alcohol used, then the essential ingredients of lemon extract have not had substituted for them anything inferior or cheaper. We are aware that this view of the law may make it more difficult to establish the individual case, but as the statute is a penal statute it should receive a strict construction.

It follows from the views above expressed that the instruction of the

learned circuit judge was erroneous inasmuch as the jury were told in effect that if any ingredient of lemon essence as defined by the pharmacopoeia was wanting in this extract sold by the respondent that there should be a conviction. We think the instruction should have been that if the lemon extract sold by respondent contained all the ingredients and in quantities such as prescribed by the pharmacopoeia which are adapted to use as food, and that nothing was eliminated except such ingredients as could be dispensed with without injury to the product as a food product there was no violation of the statute.

The only other provision of the statute involved is the sixth, which in effect prohibits coloring the article produced whereby damage or inferiority is concealed. The instruction upon this branch of the law was also erroneous if we are correct in our view of the main question. The elimination of non-essential ingredients from the extract certainly does not show damage or inferiority, and as the conceded facts are that the coloring matter employed was not injurious to health in any way this provision has no application.

The other questions discussed do not require special mention. It may be noted in passing that the circuit judge in referring to the testimony of expert witnesses spoke of it as boughten testimony. We think this expression was unfortunate. While it is proper for the jury to take into account the fact that expert witnesses are employed at an extra compensation paid them, the implication that the extra compensation necessarily amounts to a purchase of their testimony is hardly warranted; while the jury may consider this fact as bearing on their credibility, it is not proper that the court should intimate an opinion of that character.

The judgment should be reversed, and a new trial ordered.

The other justices concurred.

BENNETT v. CARR.

(Opinion filed July 14, 1903.)

Pure Food Law, Act 22, P. A. 1901, Construed—Sale of Yellow Oleomargarine.

Act No. 22 of the Public Acts of 1901 prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine except where it is "free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter," does not prohibit the sale of oleomargarine whose color is natural, genuine and not an imitation, and the ingredients themselves naturally produce the color.

The term "ingredient," used in Act 22, Public Acts of 1901, does not refer to the ingredients essential to produce the article as defined by the legislature, but to an ingredient used to produce color.

Certiorari to the Circuit Court for Muskegon county, Fred J. Russell, judge, to review an order denying the petition of John R. Bennett for mandamus to compel John M. Carr to issue a warrant. Order affirmed.

Charles A. Blair, Attorney General, and Cross, Lovelace and Ross, for relator and appellant.

Smith, Nims, Hoyt and Erwin for defendant and appellee.

Grant, J.: Relator is the inspector of the State Food and Dairy Department. On the 24th day of February, 1903, he made complaint before the defendant, a justice of the peace of the county of Muskegon, charging one Martin Aamondt with having sold one pound of oleomargarine contrary to Act No. 22 of the Public Acts of 1901. The respondent refused to entertain the complaint and issue warrant, on the ground that the complaint stated no offense under the provisions of said act, and that said act is unconstitutional and void. Relator thereupon applied to the circuit court for the county of Muskegon for the writ of mandamus to compel the respondent to issue said warrant, and proceed with the examination. The circuit court sustained the action of the respondent, and the case is now before us for review upon certiorari.

The statute in question reads as follows:

"Section 1. No person, by himself or his agents, or servants, shall render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, product or compound made wholly or in part out of any fat, oil, or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter." The complaint charges Mr. Aamondt with unlawfully selling one pound of oleomargarine "made wholly or in part of fat, oil or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, as follows, to wit:

Water	11.75 per cent
Butter fat	1.34 per cent
Beef fat, lard and cottonseed oil	79.24 per cent
Salt and other mineral matter	4.54 per cent
Curd	3.13 per cent

Said article, product or compound not being then and there butter produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, and being then and there in imitation of yellow butter produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, and not being then and there oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form and in such manner as would advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that would cause it to look like butter, but that the said oleomargarine was then and there of a yellow color in imitation of butter, said color not being then and there produced by the addition of any artificial coloring matter, but said color being produced solely by the said ingredients therein contained, the said ingredients hereinbefore set forth having been selected and used in the manufacture of said oleomargarine in such manner and in such quantities and proportion as to produce the oleomargarine that was then and there in imitation of yellow butter produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, contrary to the form of the statute," etc.

The oleomargarine so purchased was manufactured in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, by one Moxley, a resident of said city, and was sold by said Moxley to said Aamondt in the usual course of trade, and by said Aamondt was sold in the usual course of retail trade, in the same form and condition, and in the original package, in which it was received by Aamondt from Moxley.

It is conceded that this oleomargarine has a yellow color similar to butter, but the color is not produced by any artificial coloring substance or ingredient used for the purpose of coloration, but is produced solely by the selection and use, in proper proportions, of the substantial, recognized, legal and necessary ingredients of commercial oleomargarine.

Does the complaint state an offense covered by the statute? The answer depends upon the construction to be given to the statute. The relator contends that the statute covers all products which look like yellow butter, and that it is immaterial whether such color is produced by some ingredient introduced for the purpose of causing the product to look like butter, or whether such color is produced by authorized and legal constituent food ingredients. The respondent contends that the statute is aimed only at the use of ingredients used solely for the purpose of producing the yellow color, and does not prevent the manufacture of an article whose color is natural, genuine and not an imitation. Penal statutes must be construed strictly and cannot be extended by construction beyond the intent of the act as expressed on its face. The conditions existing at the time the statute was enacted, and the mischief to be remedied, are important factors in construing penal statutes. Two acts covering the same subject must be construed as in pari materia, and, if possible, effect given to both. These are elementary rules of construction. At the time the statute in question was enacted the only method in use in causing oleomargarine to look like yellow butter was the introduction of some extraneous coloring matter. This was the mischief to be remedied. We clearly so understood in People v. Rotter, 9 D. L. N. 284; 91 N. W. Rep. 167, where, speaking through Chief Justice Hooker, we said of this statute: "The statute under consideration * * * does not prohibit sales of oleomargarine which is not tainted with the prohibited ingredient."

See also People v. Phillips, 9 Id. 393; 91 N. W. Rep. 616.

The legislature has defined oleomargarine which may be manufactured and sold in this State. Sec. 6, Act No. 147, Public Acts of 1899. It is conceded that the respondent has complied with this act. If we give the enlarged construction to the statute now in question, as urged by the relator, it follows that the legislature has prohibited the manufacture and sale of a valuable article of food, the natural color of which resembles yellow butter (itself almost universally colored by extraneous matter). The manufacturer of such a product, if he sold it at all, would be compelled to introduce some coloring matter so as to make it look unlike the yellow butter of commerce. These two statutes must be construed together. The article sold by the respondent is clearly authorized by the first act. The latter act does not in terms prohibit its sale and manufacture. It does prohibit the use of any substance for the sole purpose of producing yellow color. The use of such coloring matter was the sole mischief then known to exist, and the only danger to be apprehended and guarded against.

A similar statute was passed in New Jersey, and the like contention was made to support a conviction, and the court said: "To construe the statute so broadly would render it practically prohibitive of the sale of all oleomargarine; for, of course, the compound must derive color from its ingredients, and such a prohibition has manifestly not been declared."

Ammon v. Newton, 14 At. Rep. 610; 50 N. J. 548.
McCan v. Commonwealth, 48 At. Rep. 470; 198 P. A. St. 509.

Our statute is copied verbatim from that of Massachusetts. The Supreme Court of that State, in a case just decided, has held that the statute applies only to extraneous substances or ingredients which cause the product to look like butter, and not to cases where the ingredients themselves naturally produce the color.

Commonwealth v. Himberg, ——— ———.

The Supreme Court of the United States so held in regard to the same statute.

Plumley v. Commonwealth, 155 U. S. 461.

The term "ingredient," used in the statute, does not refer to the ingredients essential to produce the article as defined by the legislature, but to an ingredient used to produce color. The maxim noscitur a sociis applies.

Under this disposition of the case it becomes unnecessary to discuss any constitutional question.

The order is affirmed.

The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. HARRIS.

(Opinion filed December 1, 1903.)

Food—Corn Syrups—Glucose.

1. Public Acts 1903, No. 123 forbids the sale of cane syrup or beet syrup mixed with glucose, unless the package containing the same be distinctly branded "Glucose Mixture" or "Corn Syrup," with the name and percentage of each ingredient contained therein plainly stamped thereon. Held, That a sale of syrup made of 90 per cent pure corn syrup and 10 per cent cane syrup, labeled "Victor Corn Syrup," and truthfully stating the ingredients composing it, is not in violation of the statute, in that it is not branded "Glucose, 90 per cent, and cane syrup 10 per cent."

Exceptions from circuit court, Kent county, Willis B. Perkins, judge.

Benjamin S. Harris was convicted of violating the "Act in relation to the sale of corn syrup" and brings exceptions. Reversed.

Respondent was prosecuted and convicted for a violation of Act No. 123 of the Public Acts of 1903, entitled "An act in relation to the sale of corn syrup," and reading as follows:

"Sec. 1. No person shall offer or expose for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, any cane syrup, beet syrup, or glucose, unless the barrel, cask, keg, can, pail or package containing the same be distinctly branded or labeled with the true and appropriate name; nor shall any person offer or expose for sale, have in

his possession with intent to sell, or sell any cane syrup or beet syrup mixed with glucose unless the barrel, cask, keg, can, pail or package containing the same be distinctly branded or labeled 'Glucose Mixture' or 'Corn Syrup' in plain Gothic type not less than three-eighths of an inch square, with the name and percentage by weight of each ingredient contained therein plainly stamped, branded or stenciled on each package in plain Gothic letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square. Each and every package of syrup either simple or mixed shall bear the name and address of the manufacturer. Such mixtures or syrups shall have no other designation or brand than herein required that represents or is the name of any article which contains a saccharine substance; and all brands or labels required shall be an inseparable part of the general or distinguishing label, and that the general or distinguishing label shall be that principal and conspicuous sign under which it is sold.

"Sec. 2. Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited, or neglect or refuse to do any of the acts or things required by this act or in any way violate any of the provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeannor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

The complaint charges him with the unlawful sale of "a two-pound can, two pounds, of a certain article, product and compound, to wit: corn syrup, so called, made wholly or in part of cane syrup and glucose, as follows, to wit: Cane syrup ten per cent, and glucose ninety per cent, said can containing said article, product and compound sold as aforesaid not being then and there stamped, branded or stenciled with the name and percentage by weight of each ingredient contained therein, to wit: cane syrup ten per cent, glucose ninety per cent; but said article, product and compound sold as aforesaid was then and there stamped and branded as follows, to wit: 'Cane syrup ten per cent, corn syrup ninety per cent,' against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Michigan."

Respondent moved to quash the complaint and warrant for two reasons: (1) they charged no offense; (2) the act authorizes the use of the words "Corn Syrup," instead of Glucose in the statement of the ingredients placed upon the can. The motion was overruled and the case proceeded to trial upon the following facts:

1. The respondent sold on October 12, 1903, at the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, the can of Victor Corn Syrup in question.

2. The label on said can of syrup sold, as stated in the complaint, contains the formula of contents of said can as follows: "Corn syrup, ninety per cent; cane syrup, ten per cent;" and is not branded or labeled as the people claim it should be, "Glucose, ninety per cent; Cane Syrup, ten per cent.".

3. The Victor Corn Syrup in question is in fact composed of ninety per cent syrup, made from corn, commercially called Glucose or Corn Syrup, and ten per cent of cane syrup.

4. Glucose contained in the Victor Corn Syrup in question is in fact a pure syrup made entirely from corn.

5. Grape Sugar, commercially known as Glucose, either solid or liquid, is a generic name for starch sugar as distinguished from the cane sugar.

6. A simple beet sugar is evidently the same as the simple cane syrup.

7. Originally, Glucose, which was first made from grapes, was, for the reason that starch sugars are identical with the sweet principle of grapes, termed, for a great many years, and until lately was known chemically and commercially as Grape Sugar.

8. Commercially, Glucose is now made in this country entirely from corn, although abroad it is still made from potatoes.

9. The consuming public does not understand that Glucose is a syrup made entirely from corn. On the contrary, it is claimed by the respondent that the public generally supposes Glucose to be an inferior product made from animal fat, or a product of the glue factory, while they do recognize corn syrup as being made from corn.

10. Glucose as made from corn and contained in Victor Corn Syrup in question, is entirely harmless and recognized generally by highest authorities as a valuable food product.

11. Glucose made from corn, in fact, costs, at the present time, owing partially to cost of raw material, more to produce, and sells for more in the markets, than manufactured cane syrup.

The court directed a verdict of guilty.

Grant, J. Does the statute require respondent or manufacturers to state upon their labels that corn syrup consists of ninety per cent glucose? No such statute has come under the decision of other courts. It is a new question, and must be determined upon general principles of construction.

It is conceded that the label states the exact facts; that the article is made of ninety per cent pure corn syrup and ten per cent cane syrup; that it deceives no one; that Victor Corn Syrup is a valuable and pure article of food, and that the ingredient ninety per cent corn syrup "is entirely harmless, and recognized generally by the highest authority as a valuable food product," whether it be called glucose or corn syrup. The term "Glucose" is obnoxious to many, if not a majority, of the public, and is misunderstood by them. They do not know that in this country glucose is now made entirely from corn, and that the terms glucose and corn syrup are commercially synonymous. This fact is known to the manufacturers and perhaps the dealers. A prejudice exists against the term "glucose" because that material can be manufactured from many substances, including sawdust. In Europe it is made mainly of potatoes. By many it is associated with a glue factory. In this country corn syrup and glucose are not only commercially synonymous terms, but it is stated by counsel for respondent that they are permitted to be so used in all the other states. We have not verified this statement, but as it is not challenged we assume it to be correct.

We have, therefore, a valuable and healthful product, made from two pure, valuable and healthful ingredients, advertised and placed upon the markets for what it really is without any deception, fraud or chance to injure the public in any way. Yet the contention on behalf of the people is that the legislature has enacted that in putting this product upon the market its manufacturers and sellers must attach to it a name obnoxious to the public, and, in fact, calculated to deceive them. When it is claimed that such innocent acts are made malum prohibitum, there must be either an express provision of the statute so

declaring, or the language of the statute must leave no other conclusion reasonable. This statute does not expressly require it.

The argument on behalf of the people is "that glucose made from corn is glucose, the simple syrup mentioned in and intended to be mentioned in said act." The further claim is "that had there been any intention on the part of the legislature to use the terms 'glucose' and 'corn syrup' interchangeably and as synonymous then the term 'corn syrup' would have been enumerated as one of the simple syrups." We do not think this reasoning at all conclusive. Prior to the enactment of this statute the law prohibited the sale of molasses, syrup or glucose unless distinctly branded or labeled with its true and appropriate name,—or any mixture thereof, unless it was branded or labeled "glucose mixture," and the per cent in which glucose entered into its composition. C. L., sec. 5024. The present act which repeals the provisions of the former act expressly permits the mixture to be labeled "glucose mixture," or "corn syrup," and forbids mixtures or syrups to have any other designation than required in the act so far as such designation "represents or is the name of any article which contains saccharine substance." It is a fair presumption that the legislature, in enacting this law, recognized the obnoxious character of the term "glucose" among the people, and permitted, and intended to permit, a mixture of corn syrup and cane syrup to be sold under the name of Corn Syrup. The title to the act provides for the sale of corn syrup, and in its body provides that when cane syrup is mixed with it, the manufacturers and dealers shall state the proportionate ingredients. The smaller amount of cane syrup used does not change the character of the general product, any more than salt changes the character of bread, or, sugar that of cake, and the act permits the sale of the mixture as corn syrup. Syrup, as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture, "is the product obtain by purifying and evaporating the juice of a sugar producing plant without removing any of the sugar." Syrup thus obtained from cane is cane syrup; syrup so obtained from sorghum is sorghum syrup, and syrup so obtained from corn is corn syrup. There is no reason why corn syrup should be labeled glucose, and until the legislature have so ordered in language susceptible of no other construction, the law must be held not to bear that construction.

Conviction reversed, and respondent discharged.

Hooker, C. J., took no part in the decision. The other justices concurred.

PEOPLE v. HINSHAW.

(Opinion filed January 5, 1904.)

Pure Food Law—Adulterated with Harmless Ingredients—Act 193, P. A. 1895, Construed.

The coloration of "Extract of Vanilla" with any substance to give it the appearance of greater strength is a violation of the pure food law, even though such coloring matter is harmless.

Act 193, P. A. 1895, as amended by Act 118, P. A.. 1897, held constitutional.

Error to the circuit court for Saginaw county; B. A. Snow, Judge.

Appeal of Emory H. Hinshaw from a conviction under the pure food law. Affirmed.

Charles A. Blair, Attorney General, and Frank A. Rockwith, Jr., and C. M. Browne, for the people.

Eugene Wilber for respondent and appellant.

Respondent was prosecuted and convicted of the unlawful sale of "Extract of Vanilla, which was then and there adulterated within the meaning of act number 193 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan of the year 1895, as amended by act number 118 of the Public Acts of 1897, in this, to wit: That said Extract of Vanilla was colored by the addition of a foreign coloring matter, to wit: coal tar dye, whereby its inferiority was concealed, and whereby said Extract of Vanilla was made to appear better and of greater value than it really was."

Two errors are assigned.—(1) that the court erred in instructing the jury; (2) that the act is unconstitutional as repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of he United States.

Grant, J.: I, The instruction complained of is as follows:

"Now before the inferiority of an article can be concealed it must be necessarily first ascertained as to whether or not there is an inferiority in the article. If it is an inferior article and that inferiority is concealed by reason of the addition of foreign substance in this vanilla, and you are satisfied from the proof beyond a reasonable doubt of the fact, then he would be guilty, although he had no knowledge as to the foreign substance being in the bottle."

It appears that no such claim was made on behalf of respondent upon the trial; no request was asked covering the points now raised. The only objections shown by the record to have been made are,—*first,* that the title is not broad enough to cover the provisions in the amendment of 1897; *second,* that the legislature has no power to prohibit and punish acts in themselves harmless; *third,* that the act is unconstitutional.

Even in criminal cases it is the duty of counsel to call the attention of the court to the points on which an instruction is desired. People v. Ezzo, 104 Mich. 311.

We, however, are of the opinion that the information charges the

coloration to make an inferior article appear better and more valuable than it really was, and is sufficient; and also that there was evidence to sustain the allegation. The State Chemist testified that the effect of the coal tar dye was to make the article appear of greater value than it really is, and that the people would think it stronger than it really was. It is true, his testimony was weakened by cross-examination, but not sufficient to take the question from the jury,—especially in view of the fact that no other purpose than to make the article appear better, is shown.

II. The use of coal tar dye being harmless, counsel for respondent insists that the case comes within the rule of the recent case of People v. Jennings, 94 N. W. R. 216; 10 D. L. N. 39. That case had not been decided when this case was tried. No such theory was advanced upon the trial. Even if it were, we, however, think the case is clearly distinguishable from People v. Jennings. The color given to lemon extract, which of itself is almost colorless, is no indication whatever of the strength of the extract or its value. Its color is a mere whim or caprice of the trade, and no more indicates the character and value of the extract than does the coloring matter, used to color butter, indicate its character and value. In this case Vanilla resembles the color of the bean from which it is produced. Its strength and value are judged to some extent at least under the evidence in this case, from its color. No other object is apparent from the use of the coloring than to make it appear of a quality better than it really is.

III. It is urged that the act is unconstitutional on account of the proviso "that nothing in this act shall prevent the coloring of pure butter." This act is similar in its provisions to that involved in People v. Rotter, 91 N. W. R. 167; and People v. Phillips, Id. 616. The constitutionality of such acts was there sustained, and a discussion is unnecessary. Capital City Dairy Co. v. Ohio, 183 U. S. 238, 246, is decisive of the question.

The conviction is affirmed.

The other justices concurred.

The Pratt Food Company,
v.
Arthur C. Bird, Dairy and Food
Commissioner of the State of Michigan.

Montgomery, J.: The bill in this case is filed to restrain the defendant, his clerks and employes, from writing, printing, issuing, publishing or sending out any bulletin, writing, publication or notice, to the effect that complainant's preparations sold as Pratt's Food for Horses and Cattle, Pratt's Poultry Food, and Pratt's Animal Regulator, or either of them, are not licensed under Act No. 12 of the Laws of 1905, and warning the public against buying or selling these preparations.

The bill sets out that the defendant asserts and claims that these preparations come within the terms of the act, and that unless restrained by injunction he will so assert by bulletins issued to the trade, and by

this method intimidate dealers and prevent their purchasing complainant's products. (We are stating simply the substance of the averments in brief.) It is also asserted that the effect of such bulletins will be to destroy and ruin the complainant's trade and work irreparable injury.

Upon the hearing below the bill was dismissed, and the complainant appeals. Three questions are presented upon the record, first, whether in view of the case complainant is entitled to the remedy here invoked; second, whether Act No. 12 of the Public Acts of 1905 is constitutional; third, whether if it be constitutional the complainant's products come within the terms of the statute.

1. The statute in question is an amendment of Act No. 211 of the Public Acts of 1893, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a Dairy and Food Commissioner, and to define his powers and duties and fix his compensation," and by section 18 of the act it is provided that "Any manufacturer, company, person or persons who shall sell, offer or expose for sale or for distribution, in this State, any concentrated commercial feeding stuff used for feeding live stock, shall furnish with each car, or other amounts shipped in bulk, and shall affix to every package of such feeding stuff, in a conspicuous place, on the outside thereof, a plainly printed statement, clearly and truly certifying the number of net pounds in the car or package sold or offered for sale, the name or trademark under which the article is sold, the name of the manufacturer or shipper, the place of manufacture, the place of business, and a chemical analysis, stating the percentages it contains of crude protein, crude fibre, nitrogen—free extract and ether extract, all constituents to be determined by the methods adopted by the association of official agricultural chemists. Whenever any feeding stuff is sold at retail, in bulk or in packages belonging to the purchaser, the agent or dealer shall furnish to him a certified copy of the chemical analysis named in this section. The term concentrated commercial feeding stuffs as used in this act shall include linseed meal, cotton seed meal, pea meals, cocoanut meals, glutten meals, oil meals of all kinds, glutten feeds, maize feeds, starch feeds, mixed sugar feeds, hominy feeds, rice meals, oat feeds, corn and oat feeds, meat meals, dried blood, clover meals, mixed feeds of all kinds, slaughter house waste products; also all condimental stock foods, patented and proprietary stock foods, claimed to possess nutritive properties and all other materials intended for feeding to domestic animals. * * *" A penalty is provided for the violation of this provision.

It is strenuously insisted by the Attorney General that if it be conceded that the complainant's products do not come within the inhibition of this statute, yet no remedy by injunction exists, for the reason that the effect of issuing an injunction is to restrain the prosecution of a criminal proceeding. Numerous cases are cited, among them Arbuckle v. Blackburn, 113 Fed. Rep. 625; State v. Wood, 155 Mo. 425, and Predigested Food Co. v. McNeal, 1 Oh. N. P. 266.

In so far as these cases lay down the rule that a court of equity will not interfere to restrain a public officer from invoking the criminal law and instituting a prosecution for a violation of a statute they have our full approval. A court of equity will not transfer to its own jurisdiction the trial of a criminal case, and this though the prosecution may fall with some hardship upon the accused party. Nor, as a general

proposition, will a court interfere to restrain the publication of a libel.

But we hold in Beck v. Railway Teamsters' Protective Union, 118 Mich. 497, that injunction will lie to restrain a combination of persons from acts which tend to ruin complainant's business by bringing to bear upon his customers intimidating and coercive means. The principle which should rule the present case is identical. If the acts which are threatened are unlawful it cannot be doubted that placing in the hands of every dealer in the State a bulletin which in effect threatens them with prosecution in case they make use of these products in the form in which they are lawfully sold to them would be to absolutely exclude complainant's business from the State. The case presented is very similar in this aspect to that of American School of Magnetic Healing v. McAnnulty, 187 U. S. 94, which case involved the right of the Postmaster General to exclude the complainants from the use of the United States mails. An order had been made excluding complainants from the use of the mails. The court interfered and held that such order was a violation of the property rights of the persons affected and granted relief.

2. Is the law constitutional?

It is claimed that the law is unconstitutional in that it violates Section 20 of Article IV of the constitution which provides that no law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title.

It is established by our decisions that if what is introduced by way of an amendment to an act might have been incorporated in the act under the original title there is no violation of this section. People v. Gadway, 61 Mich. 285; Attorney General v. Bolger, 128 Mich. 355.

The question is therefore whether under the original title a provision fixing a standard of pure food and providing means to prevent deception in the sale of such food is within the title of an act to provide for the appointment of a Dairy and Food Commissioner and to define his powers and duties and fix his compensation. We think the title is within our previous decisions sufficient. It is obvious to one reading this title that there must have been imposed upon the commissioner certain powers and duties to make his Department of any value to the State, and furthermore that these powers and duties must have relation to something. It is equally obvious that the relation of these powers and duties must be to the subject which is brought within the Department that is created, viz., the Dairy and Food Department.

The title is very similar to that which established the Insurance Bureau. In Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. State Treasurer, 31 Mich. 6, it was held that a title which read "An act to establish an Insurance Bureau" was sufficiently broad to cover any pertinent regulations respecting the bureau's course of action towards those engaged in insurance, and any appropriate provisions for prescribing the duty due from the insurance companies to the State in the matter of taxation, without violating the constitutional provisions.

3. The question of more difficulty is the question of fact as to whether the preparations of complainant are concentrated commercial feeding stuffs as defined by the act cited above.

It is true the testimony shows that upon each of the labels which ac-

companied Pratt's Food for Horses and Cattle was the statement: "Pratt's Food is a regulator, to be used according to directions, and is not sold as a feeding stuff, nor is it to be fed in place of grain or any other feed." But in addition to claiming medicinal properties for the food it was also stated how it should be used to fatten and improve stock. It was stated that "It fattens both cattle and hogs quickly, makes them grow larger and healthier and makes their meat tender, more juicy and better eating." It also stated that for horses it "produces bone, muscle and better staying powers; improves the wind."

When this statute was enacted commercial feeding stuffs were on the market and this fact must have been known to the Legislature.

In employing the broad language "All condimental stock foods, patented and proprietary stock foods, claimed to possess nutritive properties and all other materials intended to cover all preparations for which the claim of nutritive qualities was made." Complainant's preparations come within this language.

Similar representations were made in the labels of other preparations.

We are of the opinion that the Circuit Judge was right in holding that all these preparations were within the statute.

The decree is affirmed with costs.

Pierre Viaus Maple Company, Complainant, v. Arthur C. Bird, Dairy and Food Commissioner, and Joseph Schnitzer, Inspector of the Dairy and Food Department, Defendants. Before Grant, C. J., Blair, Montgomery, Ostrander and Hooker, JJ.

Complainant is the manufacturer of a brand of syrup known as the "Pierre Viaus Pure Canadian Maple Syrup and Cane Syrup." The trade-mark being the letters P. V. The bill alleges that the Canadian Pure Maple Syrup exceeds the amount of Cane Syrup. It sets forth efforts made with the Pure Food Commission to agree upon a label which shall comply with the law, the failure of these negotiations, the representations made to the trade by the defendants that the sale of this syrup is illegal, and the injurious effect upon the complainant's business, and prays that the defendants be restrained from in any manner interfering with its business. To this bill of complaint the defendants demurred upon the ground that the syrups mentioned in said bill of complaint are not labeled as required by the laws of this State. The demurrer was overruled and the defendants have appealed.

Grant, C. J.

It is urged by the Attorney General that the sale of this mixture is in violation of section 5007 of the Compiled Laws, reading as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person, dealer, firm, manufacturer or corporation to manufacture and sell, or offer for sale, any maple sugar, maple molasses or maple syrup that is in anywise adulterated with common sugar, beet sugar, glucose or any other foreign substance without distinctly marking, stamping or labeling the articles or the package containing the same with the true and appropriate name of such article and the percentage in which common sugar, beet sugar, glucose or any other foreign substance enters into the composition of the same."

It is urged by the complainant that the case falls within Act 193, Public Acts of 1895, known as the Pure Food Law, and entitled "An

act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink."

Sec. 1. (C. L. 5010) of the act prohibits the sale or having in possession with intent to sell any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of the act.

Sec. 2 (C. L. 5011) defines the term "food" to include all articles used for food or drink.

Sec. 3 (C. L. 5012) states what articles shall be deemed to be adulterated. The section closes with the following proviso:

"Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale bear the name and address of the manufacturer and be distinctly labeled under its own distinctive name, and in a manner so as to plainly and correctly show that it is a mixture or compound, and is not in violation with definitions fourth and seventh of this section."

The court held that this syrup came within the Pure Food Law (Act 193), and not under the act prohibiting the adulteration of maple sugar, etc., and that it came within the proviso above quoted.

We think the court was in error. The act in regard to the manufacture and sale of maple sugar is complete in itself, and covers the entire subject. It was intended to prohibit the manufacture and sale of maple sugar under any name without labeling the product with the true and appropriate name, stating thereon the percentage of any other ingredient used in its manufacture. The title of the act is "An act to prohibit the adulteration of maple sugar, maple molasses and maple syrup." The word "adulteration" in this statute means the mixture of any foreign substance, wholesome or unwholesome, with maple sugar. The evident purpose of the statute is to compel all persons manufacturing or selling maple sugar to inform the public not only of what the product is composed, but the proportions of each article used in the manufacture.

Decree reversed, and bill dismissed with costs of both courts.

Armour & Co., Complainants,

v.

Arthur C. Bird, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, et al., Defendants.

Before: Blair, C. J., Grant, Montgomery, Ostrander, Hooker, J. J.:

Complainant is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. It is and has been for many years, engaged in the manufacture and sale of fresh and cured meats and sausage and other meat products. Its sale of these products, including sausage, extended over the entire State of Michigan.

In the year of 1906, the defendant, the Dairy and Food Commissioner, caused chemical examination to be made of the various brands of sausage sold within the State, including that of the complainant, and found that many of them contained cereals and a percentage of water greater than that found in meat alone. On January 16, 1907, he issued the following circular:

"Gentlemen:—A growing tendency on the part of manufacturers of sausage, belognas and similar meat products, to use various preparations and substances foreign to the legitimate ingredients necesary to the manufacture of these articles of food, the said preparations being commonly known and designated as fillers, binder, etc., has prompted this Department to make a thorough investigation into such sausages. This has been done for the purpose of ascertaining the true reasons for the widespread practice of using the preparations mentioned.

The result obtained from the investigation as carried on in the Department laboratory lead to but one conclusion, viz., that the addition of so-called binders and fillers to meat products is primarily for the purpose of substituting in part an inferior or cheaper substance for a legitimate ingredient, thereby lessening the cost of manufacture.

The first and second subdivisions of section 5012 of the Compiled Laws provide that an article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of the act,—first, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; second, if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it. Basing its ruling on the subdivisions of section 5012 above cited, this Department holds that the addition of the so-called binders and fillers mentioned to meat products is contrary to law. From and after this day, manufacturers and dealers will be held to a strict account for each and every violation. Provided, however, that dealers within the State are given until January 25, 1907, to dispose of stocks on hand.

"Yours very truly,

"A. C. BIRD,

"State Dairy and Food Commissioner."

This circular was sent to all the meat dealers of the State and a copy sent to the complainant at Chicago. Those employed under the direction of the defendant Food Commissioner also verbally informed the retail dealers of the State that they would be prosecuted if they did not comply with the above order.

The trade of the complainant in Michigan was very large, and the effect of this circular, and the threats of prosecution verbally made, naturally tended to decrease very largely the complainant's sales in this State, and to cause it considerable loss. Therefore, on November 18, 1907, complainant filed its bill of complaint in this cause, setting forth the above circular and threats on the part of the defendants, the injury to its business, that defendants were acting illegally in their conduct, and praying that they be restrained from "declaring in any manner, orally or in writing, to the customers and patrons of your orator, or to the people of the State of Michigan, that the sausages and other meat products of your orator containing cereal, manufactured and sold, and offered for sale in the State of Michigan, are sold and offered for sale in violation of any statute of the State of Michigan." The bill alleges that the sausage manufactured and sold by the complainant bear labels showing their respective ingredients, in accordance with the standard fixed by the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Department of Agriculture thereunder, a sample of said labels being set forth in the bill and reading as follows:

ARMOUR'S "DEVONSHIRE" Farm Style SAUSAGE MEAT. Made from the Meat of Hams and Selected Young Pork. Prepared with choicest spices and cereals. Armour & Company.
U. S. inspected and passed under the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906. Establishment 2 A.

An answer was duly filed denying that the sausage manufactured and sold by the complainant in this State containing cereals and water is a wholesome product, or that it is manufactured in accordance with the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, and the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture; or that it is a compound or mixture within the meaning of the proviso of Sec. 3, Act 193, Pub. Acts of 1895, as amended. The answer admits that the sausage of the complainant is shipped into this State in packages, or boxes, labeled with the trade name of the sausage, and the words "with cereal," but alleges that the consumer, or purchaser of the retail dealer, is in no way advised, when he purchases, that the sausage contains cereal, or cereal and adder water, unless such purchaser purchased the entire package shipped to the dealer, and that even then he was not informed that the product contains added water.

Both the bill and answer contain other allegations which we deem it unnecessary to state. Issue was joined, proofs taken in open court and by deposition, and after a full hearing decree was entered dismissing the bill. The statute, C. L. Sec. 5012, under which defendants claim to justify their action, is as follows:

"An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act: First, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; second, if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; fourth, if it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of another article; fifth, if it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk, if it is the product of a diseased animal; sixth, if it is colored, coated, polished, or powdered whereby damage or inferiority is concealed or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; seventh, if it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to the health: Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent the coloring of pure butter: And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale bear the name and address of the manufacturer and be distinctly labeled under its own distinctive name, and in a manner so as to plainly and correctly show that it is a mixture or compound, and it is not in violation with definitions fourth and seventh of this section."

Grant, J.: The following facts are admitted or established beyond controversy:

(a) The sausage manufactured by the complainant is a wholesome article of food. It contains nothing deleterious to health.

(b) It is a mixture or compound within the meaning of the proviso in the statute above quoted, being composed of meat, cereal, salt and spices.

(c) It is made in accordance with the Act of Congress and directions prescribed thereunder by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and under the inspection of the United States inspectors.

(d) Sausage is made of different kinds of meat, viz., pork, beef and veal. Whether manufactured for interstate commerce or domestic use within the State, it is sometimes made with cereal, and sometimes without it. Cereal is not a necessary ingredient to its manufacture, although it has been used by most manufacturers for many years.

(e) Water is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of sausage, whether made with or without cereal. This is shown by the evidence of the defendants. One of their witnesses, with an experience of thirty-five years, testified:

"In the manufacture of pork sausage we use pork, and if the pork is a little too fat we put in some veal or beef. It is necessary to have a little water added, a quart and a half to 100 pounds. It is pretty hard to make them without. We use a little more water than would be found in the meat when freshly killed."

Another, who had been engaged in the manufacture of sausage since 1864, testified:

"I put a little water in pork sausage. I use from five to ten pounds of water to 100 pounds of meat. Enough to make it pliable that is all. I use from eight to ten pounds of water in making beef sausage. I presume you could make sausage without water, but you could not stuff it very well."

Another who learned to make sausage in Germany, testified:

"I have always used water and still use water in the manufacture of sausage. Water is necessary. They use water in making sausage in Germany. So far as I know everyone used it."

The United States regulations require that the water used shall be pure.

(f) It is not in violation of definitions four and seven of the act. It does not violate definition seven because it contains no substance or ingredient poisonous or injurious to health. It does not violate definition four because meat is the basis and principal ingredient of the article. As manufactured by complainant, it contains from two to ten per cent of cereal. It is and has been, for more than forty years, recognized in the trade as sausage. When sold as sausage with cereal added it deceives no one, is not an imitation, and manufacturers are entitled to manufacture and label it as sausage with cereal. It is not contended that manufacturers have not the right to use the name "sausage" when sold with a proper label.

The Federal statute is practically identical with that of Michigan, and contains a proviso reading:

"That an article of food which does not contain any added poison-

ous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Acting under this law, the Department of Agriculture, on September 12, 1906, adopted the following regulation:

"Sausages and Chopped Meats. The word sausage without a prefix indicating the species of animal is considered to be a mixture of minced or chopped meats with or without spices. If any species of animal is indicated as pork sausage, the sausage must be wholly made from the meat of that species. If any flour or other cereal is used the label must so state. If any other meat product is added, the label must so state."

To this regulation the department added "manufacturers are warned that the above rulings do not exempt them from the enforcement of State laws."

The learned circuit judge, in his opinion, found that sausage manufactured as is that of the complainant "is probably as healthy as pure sausage such as was known to the fathers."

Briefly stated then, the case is this: complainant, a resident of another state, is manufacturing and shipping into this State a wholesome article of interstate commerce in strict accord with the law and regulations of the federal government. State law cannot interfere with this interstate traffic. The law here involved does not attempt to interfere with it, or to deny to the complainant the right to sell and ship its goods to retail dealers in this State. There are, therefore, but two questions material to the determination of this controversy, viz.:

(1) May the State through its legislature enact laws regulating the domestic sales of this product to consumers within the State?

(2) Does the statute above cited include the product made by the complainant?

It is not contended that the state is not clothed with the power to regulate the domestic sale of such products after their shipment into the State. Intoxicating liquor, which is a subject of interstate commerce, may be shipped into this State in original packages, but it cannot be sold within the State in violation of the State laws regulating or prohibiting its sale. No contention is made that the State statute in question is not constitutional and reasonable. Pure food laws have been enacted probably in all the states, and have been usiversally held valid when reasonable. The sole question therefore left to determine is whether the statute includes sales to consumers in small quantities taken from the original packages. If the domestic dealer were to sell an original package labeled as above to the consumer, such sale would be valid, because the label complies with the law and notifies the purchaser that the article is not a sausage of meat alone, but a sausage composed of meat and cereal. It is not contended that manufacturers of sausage

have not the right to label their product "sausage" with the statement added that it is mixed with other products, specifying them.

If we understand the position of counsel for complainant correctly, it is that in construing this statute courts should be governed, not by the popular and common understanding of the meaning of the word "sausage," but by its trade and commercial meaning; that is, its meaning as understood between the manufacturers and their customers to whom they sell for retail to consumers. They say:

"It is unmistakable that the legislature understood it was enacting a law with reference to an article of food which was then a subject of trade and commerce among the people. There were at times scores of different kinds of "sausage" upon the market, that is, sausage made in different ways, a difference in the ingredients used in the various kinds, and a variance in the proportions used; and different manufacturers and dealers made and dealt in different kinds, and each knew that all this variety of meat food products were included in the term "sausage," and the legislature is charged with knowledge of that fact, and must be presumed to have used the term "food" accordingly."

In support of this they cite several cases from the federal courts construing the tariff or duty acts, in which it has been held that the laws of Congress imposing duties upon imported goods must be construed with reference to the trade or commercial meaning of the articles mentioned in the law. Among the cases cited are the

Two Hundred Chests of Tea 9 Wheaton 430;
Cadwalader v. Zeh, 151 U. S. 171;
McCoy v. Hedden, 38 Fed. Rep. 89.

In the Two Hundred Chests of Tea it was held that "bohea tea" was used in the duty act in its known commercial sense, viz., "that article which in the known usage of the trade acquired that distinctive appellation."

In Cadwalader v. Zeh, the question was whether, under the duty act, earthenware consisting of small cups, saucers, mugs, etc., having on them pictures of animals and other objects, and letters of the alphabet, should have been assessed as toys with 35 per cent ad valorem, or as china, etc., with 60 per cent ad valorem. The case was held to depend upon the commercial meaning of the word "toys."

In McCoy v. Hedden, the question was whether currycombs were dutiable under a provision imposing a duty upon combs of all kinds. If they were not known to the trade among merchants as combs they were held not dutiable as such. These and other similar cases arose between the United States and importers of foreign goods, and do not apply to cases arising under the pure food laws of state governments. Courts will take cognizance of the well-known fact that farmers, laboring men and consumers are not generally familiar with the customs of trade and commerce in importing goods, or of understandings of the trade between manufacturers and merchants who buy those products for retail trade. Such construction would emasculate the pure food laws and deprive the people of the protection which the legislature wisely intended to give them.

Sausage is defined by all the lexicographers as an article of food composed of meat, salt and spices. (See Worcester's and Century dictionaries). The people generally so understand it. The writer of this opinion would be compelled to admit that until very recently he had no knowledge that cereal was used in the manufacture of sausage. It is too manifest for further argument that the legislature in enacting the law was not providing for the regulation of sales between manufacturers and merchants, but between retail dealers and consumers. They enacted the law solely for the protection of consumers, the people who buy and eat the products. The consumer who prefers sausage made of meat alone is entitled to be informed that he is buying such an article. The consumer who prefers sausage mixed with cereal is entitled to know that he is purchasing that article. The contention of the complainant, if sustained, would deprive the consumer of this right which the statute plainly gives him. We cannot follow State v. Nesland, 120 N. W. Rep. 107, (Iowa), wherein it is held that sales in small quantities from original packages are not within the statute. In that case a pound of lard was sold from a fifty pound package properly labeled with its constituent parts, but it was held that the retail dealer was not required to label the small packages sold. That opinion is based upon the well-known rule that penal statutes must be strictly construed. The statute of Michigan expressly provides that these mixtures must be labeled showing the different kinds of ingredients contained in them. Sec. 2 is as follows:

"The term food, as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink, or intended to be eaten or drank by man, whether simple, mixed or compound."

This is a general statute covering all food products not otherwise specifically provided for. We consider its provisions perfectly plain, and not subject to any misunderstanding or uncertainty. To hold otherwise would substantially exclude all the benefits and protection to the people of the State which the statute was clearly designed to grant. We, therefore, hold that retail packages of small amounts taken from the original package of the manufacturer, and sold to the consumer, must be properly labeled as the law directs.

The court below dismissed the complainant's bill, thereby granting it no relief whatever. In view of the position taken by the Food Commissioner in his circulars and answer herein filed; and in view of the importance to the complainant, and to the people of the State to know under what conditions a wholesome article of interstate commerce may be sold in this State, we think the learned circuit judge should have entered a decree defining the rights and determining under what conditions complainant, as well as other manufacturers, may have their valuable and wholesome products sold by the retail dealers, and to restrain the defendants from interfering with such legitimate sales.

The Food Commissioner, as above seated, denied in his answer that the sausage made by the complainant was a wholesome product, or that it was a mixture or compound within the meaning of the act, and insisted that it was an adulteration. His attitude is further shown by his reply to complainant's letter of January 17, 1907, asking "if there would be

any objection to using cereal if such fact is stated on label same as provided by national law." He denied this permission, which was, not only a compliance with the federal law, but a compliance with the State law.

The use of cereal in the manufacture of sausage has been very general. The State Food and Dairy Commissioner of Iowa, who at the time of the hearing below had held office for five years, testified to its general use in that state, stating that "the ingredients used by the Iowa manufacturers in making sausage are chopped meats, salt, spices, flour and sufficient water." In July, 1907, he issued a bulletin stating:

"The Commissioner has no authority to establish standards for the information of the public, it is here stated that this Department will not interfere with the sale of sausage because of the presence of wholesome flour, provided that an analysis does not show more than five per cent of such flour."

It appears to be established by the evidence that sausage made with cereal is sold cheaper than that made of meats alone. If so, the people desiring to buy and eat the cheaper product should have the privilege of doing so, and such product should not by any decision of the court be prohibited from sale.

The opinion of the circuit judge does not prohibit its sale when properly labeled. He held that the trouble was not with the use of cereal, but in permitting the product to be sold at the retail counter without informing the customer that cereal is a part of it. Counsel for respondents conceded in the oral argument in this court that it was a wholesome food and was entitled to sale in this State, when sold under a proper label informing customers of what it is composed.

It is conceded that the use of cereal requires more water than does sausage made with meat alone. Anyone of intelligence would, upon reflection, know this to be the fact. The only doubt I entertain in the case is whether the label should, in addition to the words "with cereal," contain also "and water." In view of the fact that water is generally used in the manufacture of all sausage, and that no law or regulation of the food department has fixed the amount of water that may be used, it would seem like judicial legislation for the court to require the label to show that water is used in the manufacture.

The statute does not require the label to state the proportion of the ingredients composing the mixture, but only the names of the ingredients. The statute makes special provision for butter, cheese, lard, canned fruits and vegetables, coffee and molasses. There are other statutes governing the manufacture and sale of specific products requiring the proportions of the ingredients to be placed upon the labels, such as Act 123, Public Acts 1903; People v. Harris, 135 Mich. 136.

It is within the power of the legislature to pass an act specifically provided for the manufacture and sale of sausage, and that the labels should state the proportions of the ingredients used. We hold a label "sausage with cereal" upon packages sold to consumers is a compliance with the statute in labeling the mixture, and a decree should be entered so stating. A decree will be entered in this court in accordance with the above opinion. No costs will be allowed.

ABSTRACT OF LAWS.

The following is but a brief synopsis of the Dairy and Food Laws. The Digest and Rulings cover but a portion of the food and drink products affected by the statutes. Every article of food and drink comes within the law's regulation, and dealers are advised to examine the laws carefully and inform themselves fully.

IN GENERAL.

No person shall within this State manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell, any article of food or drink which is adulterated.

The taking of orders, or the making of agreements or contracts, by any person, firm, or corporation, or by any agent or representative thereof, for the future delivery of any of the articles, products, goods, wares or merchandise embraced within the provisions of this act is deemed a sale.

Under this statute a dealer is liable for selling an adulterated article, although he may have no knowledge that the same is adulterated.

A guarantee of purity received from the manufacturer or jobber does not relieve a person handling adulterated goods from liability.

AN ARTICLE

shall be deemed to be adulterated:

1. If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity;
2. If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it;
3. If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it;
4. If it is an imitation of or is sold under the name of another article;
5. If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or, in case of milk, if it is the product of a diseased animal;
6. If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is, except in the case of pure butter, which may be colored.
7. If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health.

MIXTURES OR COMPOUNDS

recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food may be sold under the following restrictions:

1. All packages containing same must bear the name and address of the manufacturer or compounder thereof;
2. They must contain nothing injurious to health;
3. They must not be sold in imitation of, or under the name of another article;
4. They must be distinctly labeled under their own distinctive name, and in a manner so as to plainly and correctly show they are a mixture or compound;
5. A mixture or compound cannot be sold under the name of any ingredient contained therein, even though the words mixture or compound be used in connection therewith. It must be sold under an original or coined name.

Exceptions under the law are:

Buckwheat flour, coffee, and lard, which may be mixed with other substances under certain restrictions and sold as buckwheat flour compound, coffee compound and lard compound.

DAIRY LAWS.

UNWHOLESOME MILK AND CREAM.

Whenever it is determined by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his deputy or inspectors, that any person is using, selling or furnishing to any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, farm dairy, milk dealer, the retail trade, or to any consumer of milk, any impure or unwholesome milk or cream, caused by the unsanitary or filthy condition of the premises where cows are kept, or by the unsanitary or filthy care or handling of the cows, the use of unclean utensils, unwholesome food, or from any other cause, the person so offending shall be notified and warned by the Commissioner, his deputy, or inspectors not to use, sell or furnish such milk or cream at any of the places, or to any of the persons above mentioned. A failure to obey such notice and warning and the continued sale of such milk is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

SANITARY CONDITION.

Whenever it is determined by the Dairy and Food Commissioner that unsanitary conditions exist in the operation of any skimming station, creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot, or farm dairy, the proprietor or manager of the same, shall be notified and warned by the Commissioner, his deputy or inspectors, to place such skimming station, creamery, etc., in a sanitary condition. A failure to obey such notice and warning is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

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